密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE PARLOUS STATE OF CHINA'S PARLIAMENT

A survey—even a brief one—of the foreign and native Press in China at the present time would undoubtedly convince a visitor from Mars, or other habitations not so far removed, that Republican institutions in general and Parliament in particular are a total failure in this country. The cause of the present outcry is, of course, the widespread accusation and belief that the members of the Chinese Parliament were heavily subsidized by the Chihli Party in exchange for the votes by which Marshal Tsao has become the "legally" elected President of the Chinese Republic. $5,000 is the sum generally stated as the price of an electoral vote—a price a little high, perhaps, in a country where the standard of living is low. In the midst of universal criticism it is generally worth while pausing long enough to ask what constitutes the basis of the criticism and what was expected of the persons or institutions at the moment laboring under the displeasure of the critics. In reference to the latter query the answer would seem to be that Parliament has been considered by many as a heaven-sent panacea for the numberless ills to which the republic has fallen heir. A modicum of common sense, however, and any ability at all to profit by experience will demonstrate the fact that there is no such thing as a cure-all in the field of politics and government. Those who believe that any single theory or governmental institution can solve the problems of a country at a given time forget the adage that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty", and are doomed to disappointment.

CHINA has now blunderingly and hesitatingly tried two methods of government. Under President Yuan Shih-kai the Executive branch of the government overshadowed, dominated, and temporarily eliminated the Legislative. This system failed. Since then Parliament has had its "innings"—and, what might be described as its "outings." It has peregrinated from north to south and back again in a way which vaguely reminds one of round-trip tourist excursions. If the truth were known it may have been necessary for the Parliamentarians to sell votes in order to pay travelling expenses and hotel bills. Neither change of executive nor change of scene, however, seems materially to have strengthened the position of this notorious but up-to-the-present utterly undistinguished body. And yet there is no reason to give up hope or to announce from the housetops the eternal failure of representative institutions in China. So far there has been no real balancing of a strong but restrained Executive and a strong and able Parliament. The length of time during which the English Parliament and the American Congress have developed and

come to fruition is too often overlooked by eager doctrinaires. A stable government is not to be evolved overnight and can only be the product of the genius of the people among whom it develops. It is almost trite but nevertheless necessary to remark that *no* type of institution—be it religious, social, or political—can be lifted in its entirety and, like Aladdin's wonderful palace, be set down amidst new and unprepared surroundings.

IT is as yet too early to say which representative institutions of the West—if any—are likely to be paralled by those in China. Events during the past few years would, however, seem to indicate that the Chinese Parliament cannot at any time in the near future be expected to follow the quite remarkable line developed by that in England. It might be worth while attempting to strike a balance somewhat like that between the American President and Congress. This has not yet been tried in China; it might conceivably fail, since conditions in the two countries are not similar, but, in any case, it could not fail more ignominiously than have the two methods mentioned above. As to the question of bribery there are two closely connected thoughts which may be worthy of consideration. In the first place the most elementary study of government in the West discloses the fact that bribery of one form or another, and other forms of corruption are by no means unknown either historically or contemporaneously. To be sure it might be difficult to point offhand to anything in Europe or America quite as grandiose as the supposed recent case in Peking. But how, for example, did Sir Robert Walpole, England's first "Prime Minister" maintain himself and his party in power between the years 1721 and 1742 except by bribery of Parliament—and that generally of the most open and barefaced type? And in the United States, it may not be *mal apropos* to remark, the first case of impeachment to be tried by the Senate was that of a member of that distinguished body, one William Blount, who in 1799 was charged with having received money for an appointment to the United States Military Academy —a charge, the correctness of which the Senator admitted. The impeachment failed not because he was not guilty but because the Senate ruled that legislative officers cannot be impeached since impeachment was historically a means of protection against *executive* officers—a ruling which, without doubt, explains the lack of later trials of a similar nature.

IN conclusion it may be pointed out that while bribery and corruption in government are well-nigh universal the attitude toward them in the East is quite different from that in the West, or at any rate has been so until quite recently. Corrupt Practices Acts have done much to lessen this evil in Western countries, but PUBLIC OPINION has done more. The amount of criticism aroused by sustained charges of corruption, the scorn with which corrupt politicians are treated, plus the fact that imprisonment and political death are in a great number of cases the concomitant results of exposure serve as an important damper on a universal vice. Until very recently—the election of Marshal Tsao forms a notable exception—there has been no real public sentiment on the subject of bribery in China. Corruption of this type in one form or another is so common as hardly to elicit a frown or shrug of the shoulders from the Chinese who discuss it. The furore now aroused is a healthy sign of political progress; self-questioning on the part of the critics of Parliament as to whether they would themselves accept bribes were they in public life might, however, be an equally healthy sign. The danger at present is that the storm of criticism may quickly die down, and the minds of the people return to a natural rut of considering "squeeze, bribery, and corruption an irremediable evil." The steam which has been generated should be engineered into channels which would eventually cleanse the Augean stables of Chinese politics. What then may we conclude in reference to Parliament in the light of its present disgrace? Briefly stated a temperate observer will conclude that a few years' attempt at Parliamentary rule under present conditions can prove little. It certainly cannot be stated with any show of reason that the Chinese people are lacking in the ability to fit themselves to representative rule. Granted that bribery of a most disgusting nature is rampant the same has been true in countries more advanced than is China in the paths of popular government. China need not be discouraged at an occasional or even numerous failures since these have been the rule in all countries and especially as all recognize that there exists at the present time no country where there is no dishonesty and where the government is quite ideal. China may obtain theories of government from abroad but she must fit them to her own peculiar needs. The most pessimistic of foreign observers or discouraged Chinese patriot may take heart at the slowly but none the less surely growing body of public opinion which has so signally manifested itself during the past few weeks. What is most needed at present is that those who criticise freely prepare themselves by development of mind and CHARACTER to do better when they take a hand in the government of their country.

THE DEATH OF CHOW TSU-CHI A REAL PATRIOT

MR. Chow Tsu-chi, former premier and acting president of the Chinese Republic and sincere friend of foreign educated Chinese students, died at his residence in Peking on Sunday, October 21. Mr. Chow well earned his title of real Chinese patriot for the reason that he was always ready to come forward and offer his services for the common cause. He was a native of Shantung province and received his early education in the Confucian schools. Then he attended the Tung Wen college and went to America where he received a degree from Columbia University. According to his biography which appears in the last edition of *Who's Who in China*, Mr. Chow held at one time or other almost every position of responsibility in the government. Under the Manchu regime he was an assistant to Dr. Wu Ting-fang when that statesman was minister to Washington. Then he became consul-general in New York, from which place he was transferred to Cuba as charge d'affairs. Then he went back to Washington as chief secretary of the legation. He served in the ministry of foreign affairs in Peking and represented China on several commissions to foreign lands especially to the United States and Great Britain. He served for a time as governor of his home province. In 1913-14 and 15 he filled successively the positions of minister of communications, war and finance and again was minister of finance in 1920. In 1921 he was one of the chief advisers to the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference. Upon his return to China he was immediately drafted into service as premier and acting president in the interim following the resignation of Hsu Shih-chang. In spite of his busy official life Mr. Chow found time for

business and was interested in many enterprises designed to develop the resources of the country and open it up to foreign commerce. At the time of his death he was working for the development of a number of important Sino-American enterprises pertaining to the development of the cotton and silk spinning and weaving trades and in the motion picture field. He was one of the leading advocates of closer commercial and financial relations between China and America.

Is the Model Governor of Shansi to Go?

THOUGH the Peking vernacular press is somewhat given to the publication of rumors which later prove to be unfounded, it also on occasion a day or two in advance with news of considerable interest, as in this case, when it reports the projected dismissal of Governor Yen Hsi-shan from his post in the so-called "Model Province of Shansi."

There can be little doubt, unfortunately, that this news, which emanates in the first instance from the President's Office, will prove to be only too true, for ever since the Chihli-Fengtien war of 1922 Governor Yen has been "persona non grata" with the Chihli party leaders, and it was only his extreme popularity in his own province and elsewhere that saved him from retirement for the time being. It is true that to a certain extent he supported the Chihli faction in their struggle for power in the northern provinces, but it must be recognized that he took no military steps whatever during the civil war, and that in point of fact the financial support which he rendered was only obtained by threats from Paotingfu or Loyang.

The writer became cognizant of this fact in the spring of 1922, when he was discussing the construction of projected motor roads throughout the province of Shansi with a prominent Chinese official, and was regretfully informed that the whole work proposed for that year would have to be abandoned owing to a demand on the provincial exchequer by the leaders of the Chihli party, with the accompanying threat of military reprisals if the money was not forthcoming.

Ever since the inauguration of the Chinese Republic in in 1911 Governor Yen has held the province of Shansi, indifferent alike to political schemes and party quarrels, and devoting the whole of his time and energy to the welfare of those over whom he ruled; to be rewarded thus!! Let us briefly recapitulate what he has been able to effect during these thirteen years, and then perhaps we shall arrive at the real reason for his intended dismissal.

In the first place, banditry has been suppressed with an iron hand, and today hardly a footpad is to be found throughout the length and breadth of Shansi, in spite of the fact that Governor Yen disbanded most of his provincial troops when he first took office, maintaining only some twenty thousand all told, a striking comparison to the hordes of robber military who surround other provincial Tuchuns.

It is indeed an interesting contrast when one sees bandits looting and burning within fifty miles of the mighty Wu Pei-fu of Loyang without let or hindrance, and then travels two hundred miles on horseback through Yen Hsi-shan's territory of Shansi without hearing the word "robber" mentioned except as an item of foreign news.

From the economic standpoint, too, much has been effected in Shansi during the last decade.

Since 1920 only, several hundred miles of provincial roads have been constructed, and motor traffic is already operating on them, while a scheme of afforestation for the whole province has been drawn up and a school of forestry founded to carry it into effect.

Artesian wells have been sunk in a number of places in an endeavor to solve the problem of a sufficient water supply; and Governor Yen has imported from America and Australia special breeds of sheep and horses to be acclimatized on his Shansi ranch, so that ultimately the strains of animals throughout the province may be improved.

Education has always been one of the subjects to receive the closest attention, and only recently a scheme for compulsory and universal education for the province has been passed through the provincial Assembly, thanks chiefly to the support given by Yen Hsi-shan.

But it is when we come to the question of opium, the chief evil of China of today, that the most amazing improvement is to be noted.

Not only are all the trains searched on passing the frontier of the province, but the mountain passes and river crossings by which come the camel and mule trains are also watched, and heavy and swift punishment awaits those who endeavor to smuggle in the forbidden drug.

Practically throughout China it is the case that the provincial officials are the worst offenders in the opium traffic, for not only are many of them so sodden with the vice as to be incapable of carrying out their duties, but they are also in many instances interested parties in the growth of the poppy or the smuggling of the drug itself.

In Shansi, however, when some minor official is suspected of the opium taint, he finds himself summoned to a period of duty at the city of Taiyuanfu, where he is under the eye of the Governor himself, and woe betide him if under that scrutiny he be found wanting.

As a result of these endeavors on the part of Yen Hsi-shan the province has well earned its title of "model province", and the writer is of the opinion that the conditions therein are at least one hundred percent better than in any of the other provinces north of the Yangtze, both from the economic and social point of view.

The uninitiated readers may well wonder therefore why such an estimable ruler should have incurred the displeasure of those potentates of the Chihli party who are now the mainstay of the new President of the Republic.

We will endeavor to enlighten them.

There is a certain Chinese company or association which is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of a preparation known as "Golden Pills," guaranteed as a specific against all pains, but which contains for that or other purposes a large percentage of opium.

Naturally, the trade in these "Golden Pills" is prohibited by those who are engaged in suppressing the opium trade, and those who are found dealing in them in the territory under the jurisdiction of Marshal Tsao Kun are stated to be severely dealt with.

This seems at first sight to be extremely satisfactory, and one would suppose therefrom that the action taken for the prevention of the sale of opium by Governor Yen Hsi-shan would meet with nothing but approval and support from Paotingfu.

But now from very reliable sources we discover that the new President, into the legality of whose title it were better not to enquire too closely, not only fails to adequately punish those vendors of "Golden Pills" trafficking in his territories, but is actually himself a director in the Company which is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the same.

Here we have the whole dirty history in a nutshell, and at a glance can perceive why it is that Shansi is to receive a new Governor, and incidentally a new trade.

By the dismissal of Yen Hsi-shan the Chihli party will get rid of an honest man whose example must always have been obnoxious to them, and they will at the same time create vacancies in the posts of Tuchun and Civil Governor of Shansi which will be suitable rewards for those parasites and panderers who have foisted the present regime upon an unfortunate and long suffering country.

The sympathy of all honest and well-meaning men will be extended to Governor Yen under these circumstances, and it can only be hoped that the people of Shansi, and indeed of China as a whole, will proclaim their indignation with no uncertain voice, and with such effect as to check the politicians of Peking in the course which at present they seem determined to pursue.

L. I.

Peking, October 23, 1923.

Conference of Chinese Students in America

At the nineteenth annual conference of the Chinese Student's Alliance at Brown University, Providence. R. I., on September 10, religion, Egyptology and the political situation in Manchuria occupied the chief interests of the students. More than 151 delegates from 43 American colleges and universities had registered at the end of the first day.

Rev. William Foulkes, New York clergyman and missionary in his address emphasized the fact that leadership, was China's preeminent need, and Jesus Christ was the best type of leadership. This was the message brought to the delegates. "Chinese students, whatever may be their differences of opinion in regard to other questions are a unit in their opposition to the continued Japanese occupation of Dairen and Port Arthur in Manchuria, judging from the meeting. C. J. Lin, who has made a special study of the boycott declared at one of the meetings that at one time the number of Tokyo's unemployed was increased by 100,000 because of the extent of the Chinese ban on Japanese goods. Since the lease for Dairen and Port Arthur expired on March 26, 1923, the students adopted unanimous resolutions against a renewal of that lease and calling upon Japan to evacuate the occupied territory.

Modern Tramways Invade China's Capital

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY, C. E.

The Political and Financial Aspect.

THE coming of the electric tram to Peking is now an established fact, and within the next twelve months the globe-trotter who visits this ancient city will be confronted with the anachronism of the passage of that noisy but convenient item of Western civilization through the congested streets of the capital, where in olden time, as Marco Polo tells us, "scarcely a litter passeth but with difficulty."

It is somewhat uncertain as to who held the first option for the construction of a tramway system in Peking, for concessions relating thereto were granted to two different parties subsequently revoked, but it would appear that the Agreement signed in 1913-14, and known as the Port of Pukow Agreement, was finally regarded as binding by the Chinese authorities themselves.

This Agreement was drawn up between the Banque Industrielle de Chine, a French enterprise, on the one hand, the Chinese Ministry of Finance on the other, and it provided for a loan of one hundred million gold francs to be expended on various improvement and engineering schemes, of which the Peking tramways, under Annexes 2 and 3 of 1914, was to be one.

Under this contract of 1913-14 the Banque Industrielle de Chine held a very favored position, as the foreign manager of the Banque was to be one of the directors of the tramway company appointed by the Chinese government, and the heads of the engineering, traffic, and accounting departments were to be French subjects, while preference in the purchase of machinery and materials was to be given to French products, 5% commission on these contracts going to the Banque.

Before tenders were called for the war of 1914 broke out, and owing to the subsequent financial and organization difficulties the whole matter was held in abeyance until the spring of 1921, when a new and in some ways supplementary contract was signed between the parties aforesaid.

During the intervening period there had been considerable opposition on the part of various Chinese and other financial interests who had hoped to have the opportunity of sharing in such a profitable speculation, and it was confidently expected that the enforced suspension of the Banque Industrielle de Chine in the early summer of 1921 would cancel all previous agreements and afford outside financiers an opening for negotiations afresh.

This is evidenced by the fact that a German, Mr. Kocher of Siemens-China Ltd, was appointed engineer to the tramway company in immediate succession to the collapse of the Banque, and forthwith proceeded to issue two books of regulations and specifications as to materials required, and to call for tenders for the same.

The tenders were to be submitted by January 1922, and the specifications were so laid down that they complied with German construction standards, thus hindering outside firms from filling quotations in haste and enabling the German market to obtain a distinct advantage; a result which was so strongly protested by other manufacturers who were interested in bidding that the time for tenders was extended to March 20, 1922.

In the meantime French interests had been working hard to find some way out of their temporary difficulty, and as a result of their endeavors the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which had not yet been reorganized and which was quite unable to satisfy any of its creditors, found sufficient funds to regain the supremacy it formerly held in Chinese governmental and other circles with regard to the putting through of the tramway scheme.

The German engineer was suddenly discharged, a French engineer was appointed, Monsieur Sellier of the former Banque Industrielle became a director of the Tramway Company, and the question of the tenders was reconsidered.

It must be admitted that the position was somewhat surprising to the uninitiated outsider.

The Banque Industrielle had been closed for nearly a year, and in the meanwhile had been quite unable to satisfy any of its creditors, though interests in Paris were working to their utmost to find some loophole of escape, and had already under consideration the formation of the present Societe de Gerance de la Banque Industrielle de Chine, which has issued bonds to creditors and depositors of the original Banque repayable in twenty five years, a convenient but somewhat one-sided form of moratorium.

In spite of this it had been found possible for the Banque or its quasi-receiver to transact such an important matter as the financing of this tramways scheme, and to find the funds necessary on behalf of the Chinese government for its shares when the first call of $500,000 apiece was made on the private shareholders and the Ministry of Finance.

This call for funds was necessitated by the receipt of tenders from the following firms and the subsequent allotment of contracts thereon.

The Siemens China Company.
Innis and Riddle Ltd.
British Electrical and Engineering Company.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Messrs. Arnhold Brothers.
Jardine Matheson and Company.
Anglo-French China Corporation.
Compagnia Italiana d'Extreme Oriente.
Chinese Commercial Corporation.
Zedelins Westphal and Company.
Sintoon Overseas Trading Company.
Reiss and Company.
Wah Chang Trading Company.
Liang Mao Trading Company.
Andersen Meyer and Company.

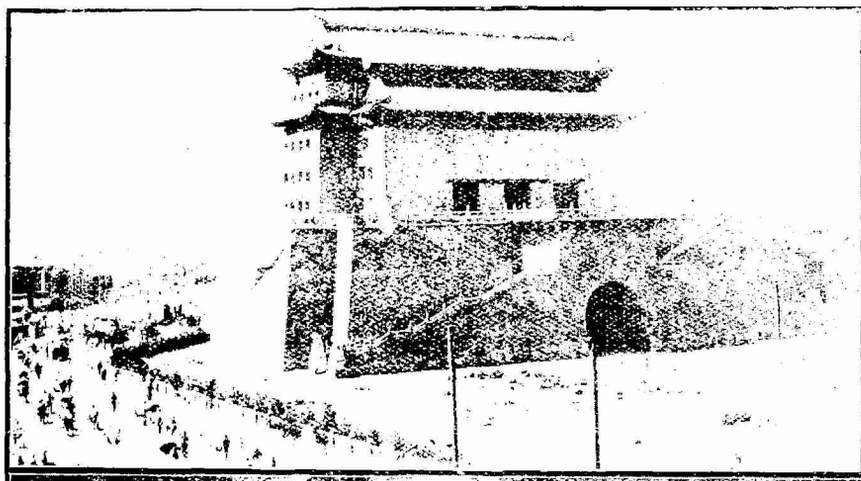
The contracts, which also went to firms outside the original tenderers, were assigned as follows:—

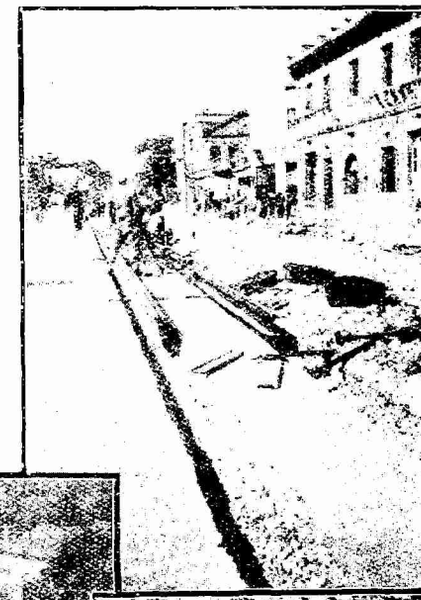
A. Boilers. Sintoon Overseas Trading Co. (Babcock & Wilcox material) British.
B. Turbo-Generators. Sintoon Overseas Trading Co. (Brown Boveri & Co) Swiss.
C. Convertor Station Transformers. Siemens-Schuckert. (German)
D. Rails. Anglo-French China Corporation. (French & British material.)
E. Rolling Stock. Anglo-French China Corporation. (Constructions Electrique de France)
F. Turnery & Fitting Shop. Innis & Riddle Ltd. (Thomson Houston) British.
G. Forge Shop. Messrs. Arnhold Bros. (British)
H. Winding Shop. Siemens-Schuckert. (German.)
I. Joinery. Chinese Commercial Corporation. (Kirchner) German.
J. Paint Shop. Wah Chang Trading Corporation (American material)
K. Miscellaneous Equipment. Messrs Arnhold Bros. (British)
L. Repair. Siemens-Schuckert. (German)
M. Reinforced Concrete Poles. Brossard Mopin. (French)
N. Overhead Line Equipment. Siemens-Schuckert. (German)
O. Car Bodies. Yu Sin Company. (Chinese)
P. Power Station Buildings. Kai Cheng Company. (Chinese)
Q. Car Shed & Repair Shop Buildings. Kai Cheng Co. (Chinese)
R. Converter Sub-Station Buildings. Kai Cheng Co. (Chinese)
S. T. Foundation material & Track erection. I Chang Co. (Chinese)
A.A. Copper Wires & Steel cables. Chung Hua Company. (Japanese)
B.B. Extra High Tension Transformers. Sintoon Overseas Co. (Brown Boveri) Swiss.
D.D. I.I. &J.J. Extra High Tension Equipment, etc. Sintoon Overseas Trading Co. (Brown, Boveri) Swiss.
E.E. Reinforced Concrete Poles, Tungchow-Peking. Brossard Mopin. (French)
F.F. Transmission Singals. Siemens-Schuckert. (German)
G.G. High Tension Insulators, not yet allotted. Oct. 5th, 1923.
H.H. Brackets, etc. Tientsin Eastern Engineering Works. (British)
K.K. Precision Testing Instruments. Siemens-Schuckert & (German)

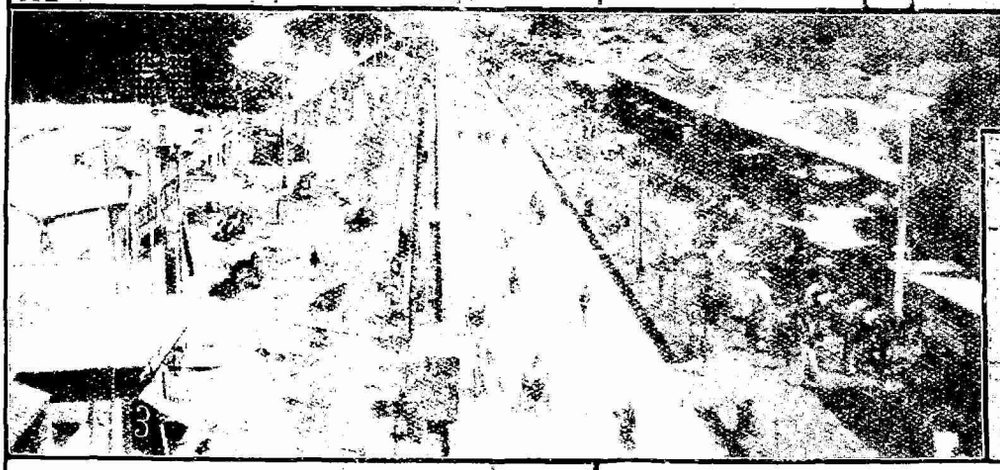
The greater portion of the materials from the foregoing contracts are now to hand, and the work has progressed to such a point that it has been found advisable to make a third call on the private and governmental shares of $250,000 apiece, the first and second calls amounting to $2,000,000 having already been paid up.

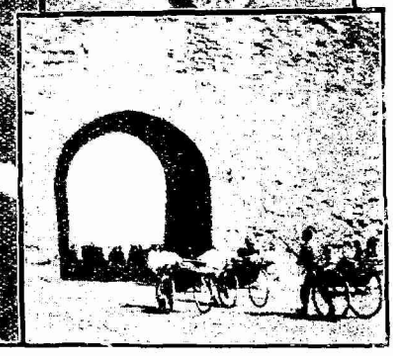
Under the Agreement of 1921 the shareholders are protected in this direction by a clause which stipulates that the Government shall not dispose of any of its shares until the Company is established and all loans are fully redeemed, the materials of the tramway and certain Municipal taxes being held as security in the interim.

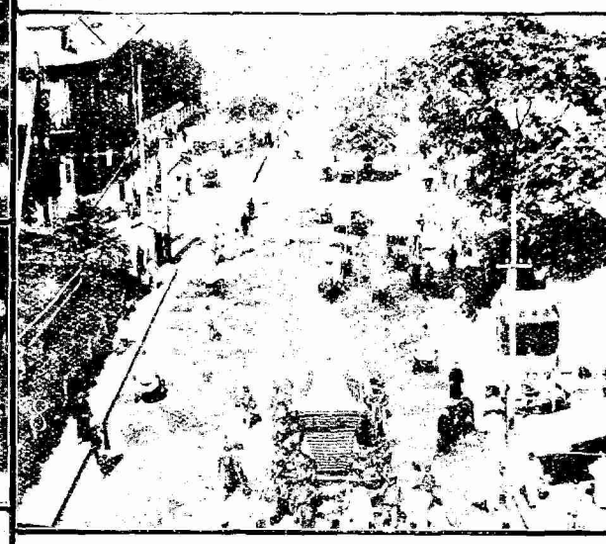
The Company as at present constituted is controlled by a board of eleven directors, of whom six are appointed by the

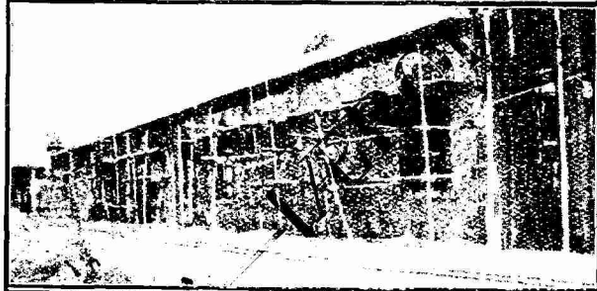


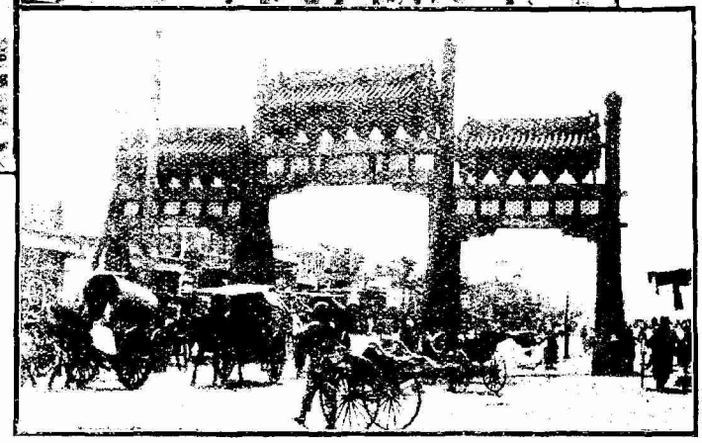






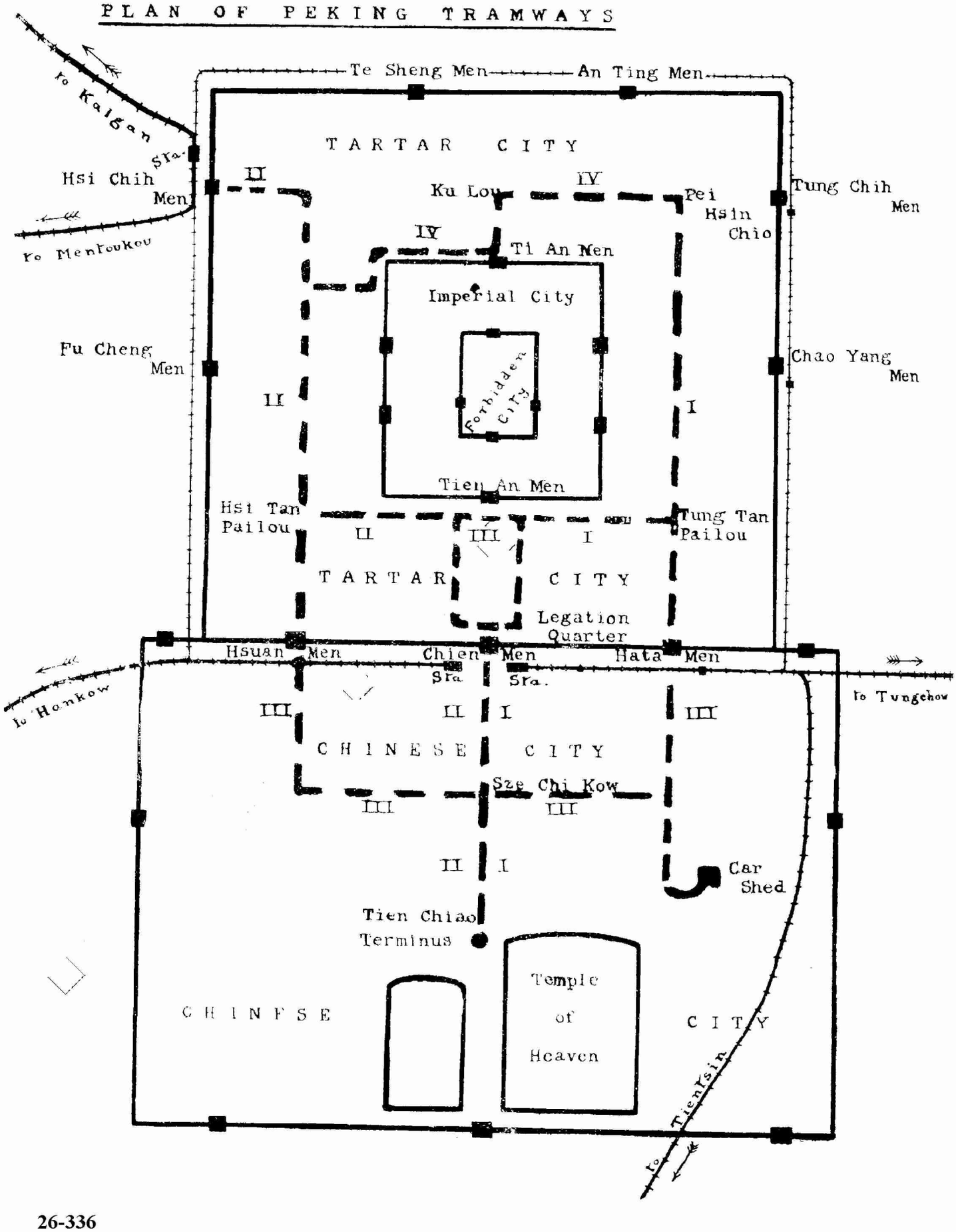






1. The Chienmen gate looking south across the Chinese city, showing the point where the tram routes diverge.
2. The tram track being laid, giving a good idea of the broken rock foundation on which the rails are laid direct.
3. The Tartar city looking south toward Hsi Tan Pailou, note the width of the road for a double track combined with automobile traffic.
4. The Hsuan Men from without. It gives a good idea of the aperture through which the track is to pass in the future extension.
5. A reinforced concrete bridge built for the trams.
6. The repair shop going up by degrees. It will be a large plant when finished.
7. Resurfacing another bridge for the laying of the track.
8. Hatamen street looking north from the Hatamen gate. The road here is wider than it is further north.
9. One of the old Pailous which are removed by the Municipal Bureau, the reason given being that they are dangerous to the public.

PLAN OF PEKING TRAMWAYS



26-336

Government and five by the private shareholders, and these directors in their turn have two chairmen, one elected by themselves and one appointed by the Government.

This joint responsibility has led to a sharing of profits also, and the 5% commission on all contracts which was formerly received by the Banque Industrielle is now divided, 2½% only going to the Banque and the remaining 2½% being allotted to the private shareholders.

The receipts from the working of the tramway system, which it was previously intended to deposit in the Banque Industrielle, have also been shared, one half going to the Banque on deposit and the remainder being placed in various Chinese banks approved by the government.

A similar system has been followed in the control of the various departments of the Company, for wherever a French subject is at the head of one particular branch it is expressly stipulated that a Chinese shall be the vice-chief, and vice-versa.

With regard to the actual route of the tramway system and the work of construction, another Agreement has been signed by the Company and the Chinese authorities which is appended in full:-

The Peking Tramways Company' having been duly registered in the Peking Municipal Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the Kuowuyuan, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Communications, the Office of the Peking Gendarmerie, and the Head Quarters of the Peking Police, undertakes to construct a system of tramways, to produce electric power, and to manage and operate the said tramways in Peking.

The Company hereby enters into an agreement with the Peking Municipal Bureau as follows:-

1. The Company has, with the consent of the Peking Municipal Bureau, mapped out the following lines, which the Bureau shall refer to the Offices of the Peking Gendarmerie and the Peking Police, so that the necessary protection may be afforded to the Company.

In case any change or extension of the tramway routes as stated hereunder is desired, the Company may at any time request the Peking Municipal Bureau for its approval:-

(a) Starting from Tien Chiao, north of the Temple of Heaven, the line is to run through the Chien Men Pailou, across the Chien Men bridge, through the Chien Men Gate on the eastern side, and via the Wu Pu Chieh, the Tung An Men, the Tung San Chu Men, the Tung Chang An Chieh, the Tung Tan Pailou (Hatamen Street), the Tung Shih Pailou, and terminating at Pei Hsin Chao (near the Lama Temple).

A double track shall be laid for this line, which comprises a total length of 7650 Kung Cheh. (Eight Kilometres approximately.)

(b) Starting from Tien Chiao as before, this line is to pass through the Chien Men Gate on the western side, and via Hsi Chiao Ming Yang, Shih Fa Pu Chieh, passing by the side of the Fu Ho Pai Fang, entering the Hsi San Chu Men, running through the Hsi Chang An Chieh, turning north at Hsi Tan Pailou, and terminating at Hsi Shih Pailou.

Double tracks shall be laid for this line, which comprises a distance of 5060 Kung Cheh (Five & a half Kilometres) and it shall be continued by a single track from Hsi Shih Pailou to Hsi Chih Men (Western gate railway station to Kalgan) through Hsin Chieh Kow, an extra length of 3000 Kung Cheh. (Three Kilometres)

(c) From Sze Chi Kow (in the Chinese City) the line is to turn westward through San Li Ho, Chu Shih Kow, entering Hsuan Wu Men and passing the city wall here, turning eastward again at Hsi Tan Pailou, passing by the Tien An Men (Imperial Palace south gate) through Hsi Chang An Chieh, turning southward at Tung Tan Pailou and through Hatamen Gate on the circuit back to Sze Chi Kow.

A single track shall be laid for this line, the entire length of which is 9,200 Kung Cheh. (Ten Kilometres)

(d) A single track of 4,500 Kung Cheh (Five Kilometres in length shall be laid from Pei Hsin Chiao (near the Lama Temple) to join the western route via Chiao Tao Kow, Ku Lou (Drum Tower,) Ti An Men street (Imperial City north gate) and Hsi Yah Chiao.

When deemed necessary the Peking Tramways Company may either change or cancel any of the above lines, though in such cases a report shall be made to the Peking Municipal Bureau for its information.

2. When the Company starts work according to the above plan, the Bureau shall issue licenses to the Company for undertaking such work at any time on receipt of application.

3. When the Bureau repairs or reconstructs the road bed of any of the streets through which the tramways are to be laid, it shall widen such streets to a uniform width of 15 Kung Cheh, with the exception of those streets whose surroundings do not permit of such alteration.

4. The Company shall pay 16% of its yearly profits either to the Municipal Bureau or to the Peking Police headquarters, as a Municipal tax which shall be devoted to various kinds of municipal improvements, including the building and repairing of roads and the introduction of necessary measures for public safety and public health.

The details respecting date of said payment and the manner of expenditure of the same shall be decided upon by the parties concerned.

5. In order to provide for public safety and to afford traffic facilities the Bureau agrees to reconstruct the portion of the city wall that forms the bastion of Hsuan Wu Men.

Half the expenses to be incurred in connection with this alteration shall be advanced by the Company, to be deducted from its future payments of the Municipal Tax to the Bureau.

6. As the space between the pillars of the Hsi Tan and Tung Tan Pailous is too narrow, the Bureau, for the sake of public safety, shall widen them by reconstruction or other means.

The expenses for this shall be paid by the Company to the Bureau in advance and shall be deducted from future payments of the Municipal Tax by the Company.

7. As the work of levelling the arched bridges outside Hatamen, at Ti An Men, and at Hsi Ya Chiao, has been under the consideration of the Municipal Bureau and the funds for the work on same have already been included in the present official budget, the Bureau agrees to commence work at the earliest possible date.

8. As the Yu Ho Chiao is too narrow to permit of the building of a tramway without danger to the public, the Company has obtained the permission of the Bureau to build a new bridge north of the present Yu Ho bridge especially for the tramway traffic, this work to be at the Company's own expense.

9. The Company may request the Bureau to reconstruct any of the other bridges which may be found inadequate to bear the weight of tramcars or to be inconvenient for tramway traffic.

If the Bureau has already planned such reconstruction work it shall carry out same at an early date, but otherwise the Company shall be required to bear half the necessary expenditure.

10. As the space between the flanks of the Tung Chang An Men and the Hsi Chang An Men is too narrow for traffic, the Company has permission from the Bureau to open a gateway through the wall thereof for tramway traffic.

11. Two kinds of steel rail shall be used by the Company for the tramways.

(a) The grooved type, weighing 47 kilogrammes per Metre (105 lbs.) are for general use, while

(b) The T shaped rails, weighing 20 kilogrammes per Metre (44 lbs.), shall be used to connect the track with the car repair sheds and store barns.

In laying the track the road shall be excavated to a depth of 45 centimetres when the road bed shall be levelled and beaten to a firm foundation.

Slabs and pieces of rock shall then be laid, until this new layer reaches a height of 50 centimetres when it shall be levelled and packed with steam rollers.

The rails shall then be laid upon it, and the space between shall be filled and packed with similar material until a uniform surface is attained.

12. With the exception of a section of the double track line between Hsi San Chu Men and Tung Tan Pailou, where the double post system shall be used for the conducting wires, the other sections of the double track shall be supplied by the overhead system.

For the single track lines the single post system or the overhead system shall be used.

13. The tramway posts shall be made of concrete cement, and of seven different patterns, varying in weight and size, so that they may be used according to local conditions.

14. In using electric current as motive power for the system the Company shall fix the wires and transmit the current in accordance with the Electricity Regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Communications.

In cases of emergency, when it is impossible to obtain or use electricity, other kinds of power may be used in its stead.

15. When the Municipal Bureau repairs or reconstructs the roads in the area covered by the tramways the expenses for repairing the road within half a Kung Cheh of the rails shall be born by the Company.

In case of any change of material with which the road is paved (e.g. if the macadamised surface of the road is asphalted) the Bureau shall give such material to the Company for reconstructing the stated area, and in such cases the Company shall bear only half the expenses of such reconstruction in the stated area.

In repairing roads the Company may borrow steam rollers from the Bureau.

16. The Company shall be responsible for cleaning and watering the area of road bounded by their rail system.

17. In erecting, repairing, replacing, or removing its tramway posts or rails if the Company shall find that the electric light or telephone posts or wires, the water mains or cables, occupying such a position as to hinder their operations, they may request the owners of the said posts, wires, etc. to remove the same.

In case the other party refuses to comply with such request and the Company deems its operations to be of a highly urgent nature, the Municipal Bureau shall authorise the Company to effect such removal on behalf of the owners of the said properties, under supervision of officials appointed by the Bureau.

The Company, however, shall be responsible for any damage to the properties caused by such removal.

18. In digging or levelling the road bed the Company shall not damage or interfere with the public sewage system.

19. The Company shall undertake to transport materials for road building or for sanitary uses for the Bureau between the hours of mid-night and 5:00 a. m. at a charge not exceeding the actual cost incurred by the Company for same.

20. With a view to public safety, the Company shall, before the tramways are opened for traffic, request the Municipal Bureau to inspect the motors, tramcars, and transmission wires.

21. If any accident is caused by the tramcars the Company shall be liable to summons under ordinary legal procedure for adjudication of the case.

22. No alteration shall be made in the provisions of the above agreement, except by mutual consent of both parties concerned.

Considering the terms of the Agreement, which was published in part in the vernacular press, one is somewhat surprised at first by the number of bodies with whom it is necessary to register such an undertaking as a tramway company, for it is obvious that the difficulties of negotiation must be greatly increased thereby, to say nothing of the likelihood of "squeeze" from so many different directions.

Item (d) of Paragraph 1 would appear to the casual observer to annul most of the preceding matter, for it gives the company such scope for variation subject merely to a report to the Municipal Bureau, as to invalidate the bindingness of the other clauses.

Paragraph 4, which deals with remittance of profits, is also somewhat indefinite, for the destination of the funds mentioned is so vague as to be almost untraceable subsequent to payment, and it leads one to doubt if many municipal improvements will be furthered thereby.

Paragraph 5 is already in abeyance both on account of the engineering difficulties encountered, which are referred to later, and because the political situation is such that the Municipal Bureau are said to be unwilling to open the necessary gap in the city walls, an act which would render useless the closing of the city gates at night.

The two Pailous mentioned in Paragraph 6 are already removed, though it remains uncertain as to whether the Bureau intend to restore them in some other form, as is hoped by those who regard them as an interesting and picturesque relic of the past, the total destruction of which would be an act of unnecessary vandalism.

The remainder of the Agreement deals with matters pertaining to the engineering side, and will therefore be considered under that heading.

The tramway system now in course of erection will be similar to that at present in use in the French Concession in Shanghai, and practically the same as the one in use in Tientsin, though whether that is to be considered a recommendation must be left to the judgment of the residents of those two cities.

The experience of the writer in regard to the Tientsin tramways is that the track, at least in the native city, is badly laid and has deteriorated very rapidly, though doubtless the Company concerned would allege that such result is solely due to native neglect.

It must be remembered in this connection that the Peking system will also pass under native control as soon as the loan repayments are made, and will probably experience similar neglect, though judging from present conditions it is by no means certain that satisfactory running can be maintained until that time eventually arrives.

The route covered by the system is approximately thirty-three kilometres, or roughly eighteen miles, in length while the total length of track laid is over fifty kilometres, or twenty-eight miles, satisfactorily covering, as can be appreciated from the accompanying map, the greater portion of the Chinese and Tartar cities of Peking.

The track is of one metre gauge as opposed to the more usual British and American standard of 4' 8½", while the rails are of the usual 105 lb. per yard section for the main line, with a Bull head rail of 44 lb. per yard section for the branch line to the car sheds.

In the subjoined sketches are given the construction details of the track as compared with a standard British section drawing, and it can be observed that not only is the foundation of the track of much lighter nature, but the immovability which is characteristic of reinforced concrete work is totally lacking in the macadam and broken rock work employed here. Of course it will be argued that the climatic conditions in China are so vastly different to those prevailing in Great Britain or America as to warrant the use of macadam as a foundation rather than concrete, whether reinforced or not, on account of the destructive effect of the intense cold.

This may be said of the fishplate joint for the rails also, the need for allowance for expansion and contraction being greater in a country where the variations of heat and cold are considerable, especially when there is not the immovability which characterises the Thermit welded joint set in reinforced concrete, as employed in modern tramway engineering.

Taking in consideration the saving in initial expense there is something to be said for the use of macadam, particularly in a city in China, where skilled labor for repair work is not available, but on the other hand it is vital that the foundation of the road shall be of the very best, and this cannot be said to be the case in Peking, where even such foundations as exist have only been laid a very few years, and are undermined by the leakage from the old sewerage system, which has now fallen into disrepair.

With regard to the actual road surface between the lines it has been found in Tientsin that macadam alone is not entirely satisfactory, and in most countries when wood blocks, setts, or cement surfacing is not used, the practice is to give a top dressing of asphalt, though even tar spraying has often proved very effective.

There is no indication, however, that the Peking Municipal Bureau or the Peking Tramway Company intend to adopt this practice, though it is greatly to be regretted, for the dust nuisance which is ever present in Peking would be greatly alleviated thereby, while automobile traffic in general would benefit very considerably.

At present it is intended that the track when opened will be split into two sections, one serving the Northern or Tartar City, and one the Southern or Chinese City, the passengers from one area to another having to pass through the city gates at Hatamên or Hsuan Men in changing cars.

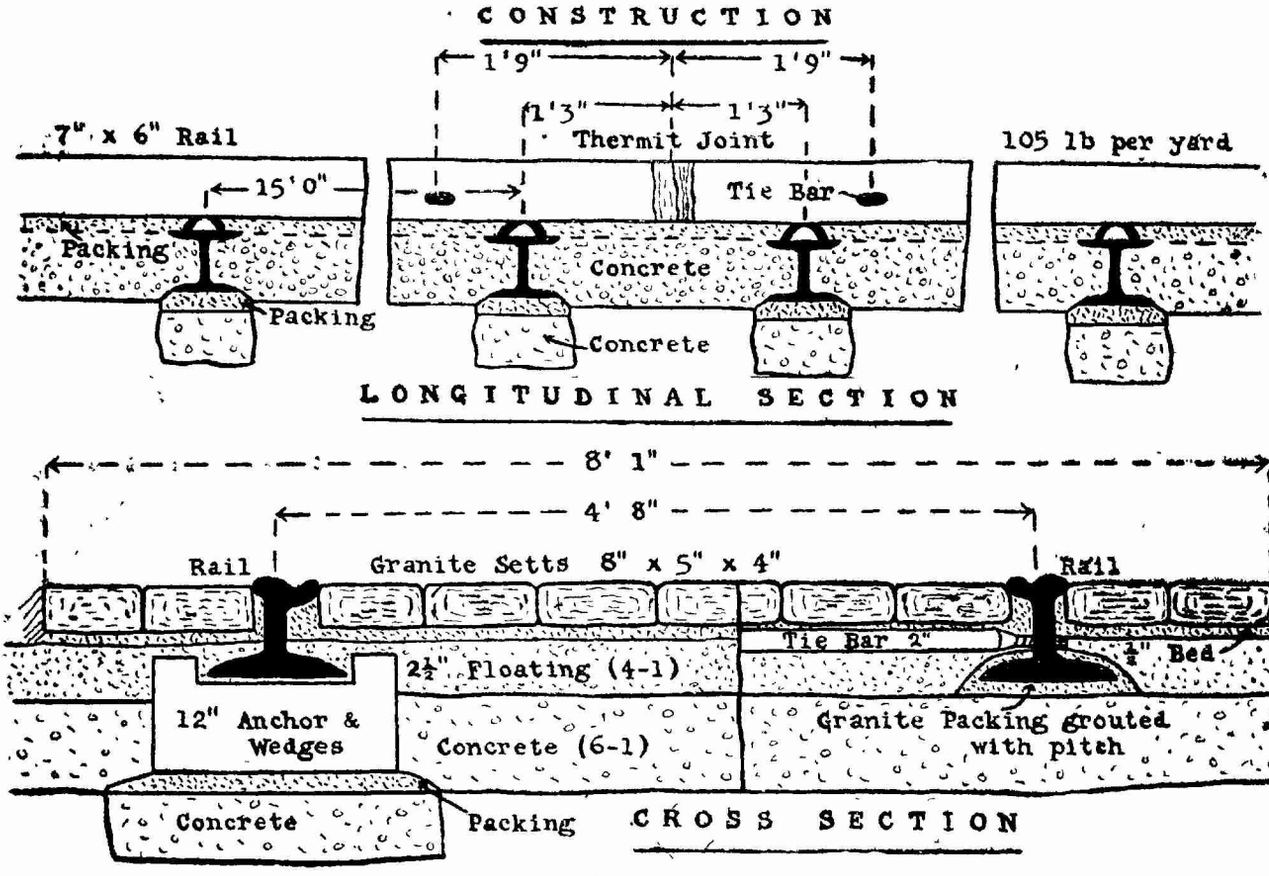
On the Hatamen route there are two reasons for this, one being the present custom of closing the city gate at night, and the other the difficulty of arranging the question of the level crossing over the Peking-Mukden railway.

The same level crossing problem presents itself at Hsuan Men also, but in this case the difficulty is increased by the design of the gateway, which has a double entrance with a protecting curtain wall, as shown in the sketch herewith.

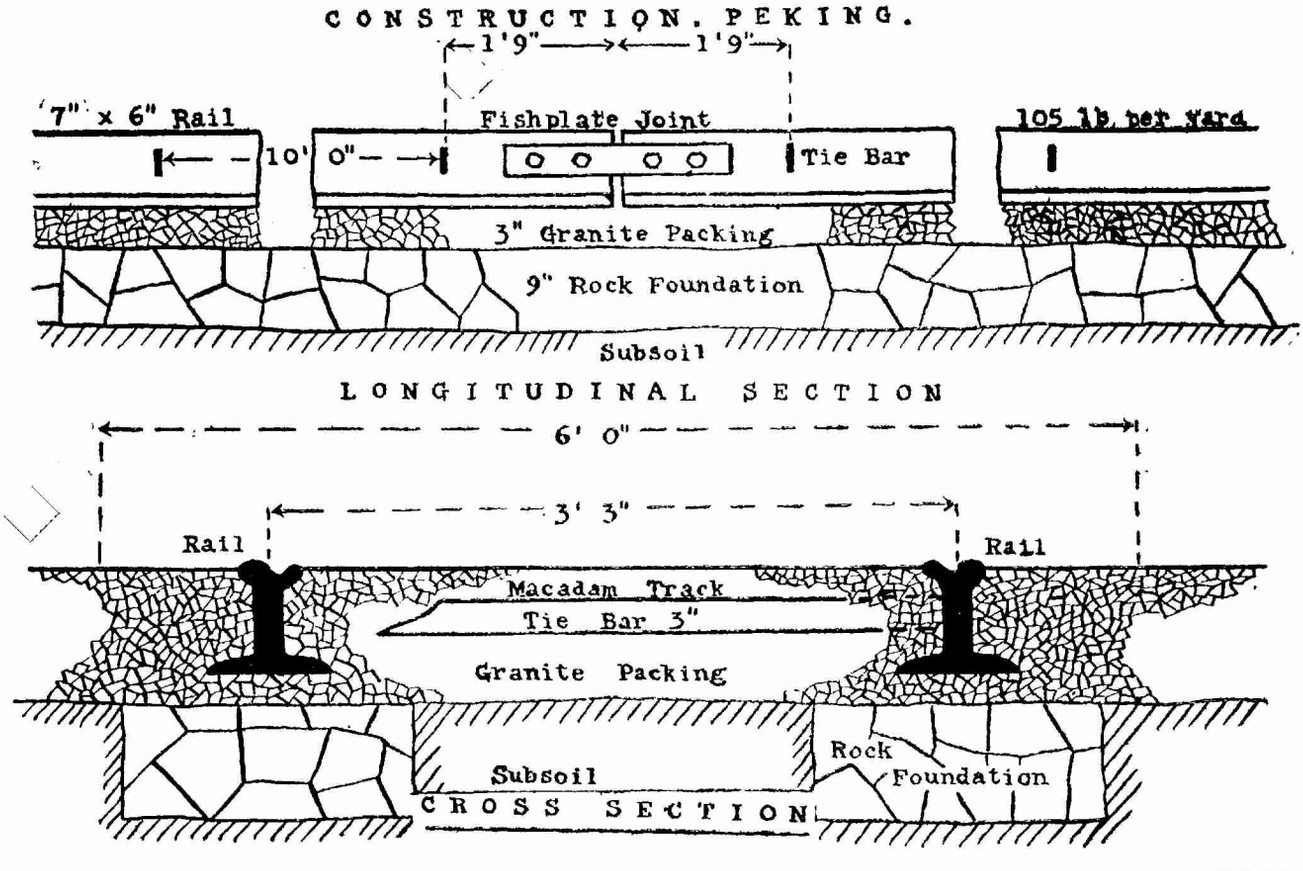
This, though admirably adapted for defensive purposes in byegone times, is ill suited to a tramway service, and the expense of altering it as was originally suggested has proved too heavy under the present circumstances, when not only is the municipality without funds owing to the political uncertainty, but this same uncertainty has rendered them less desirous of opening a direct entrance into the city such as the scheme demands.

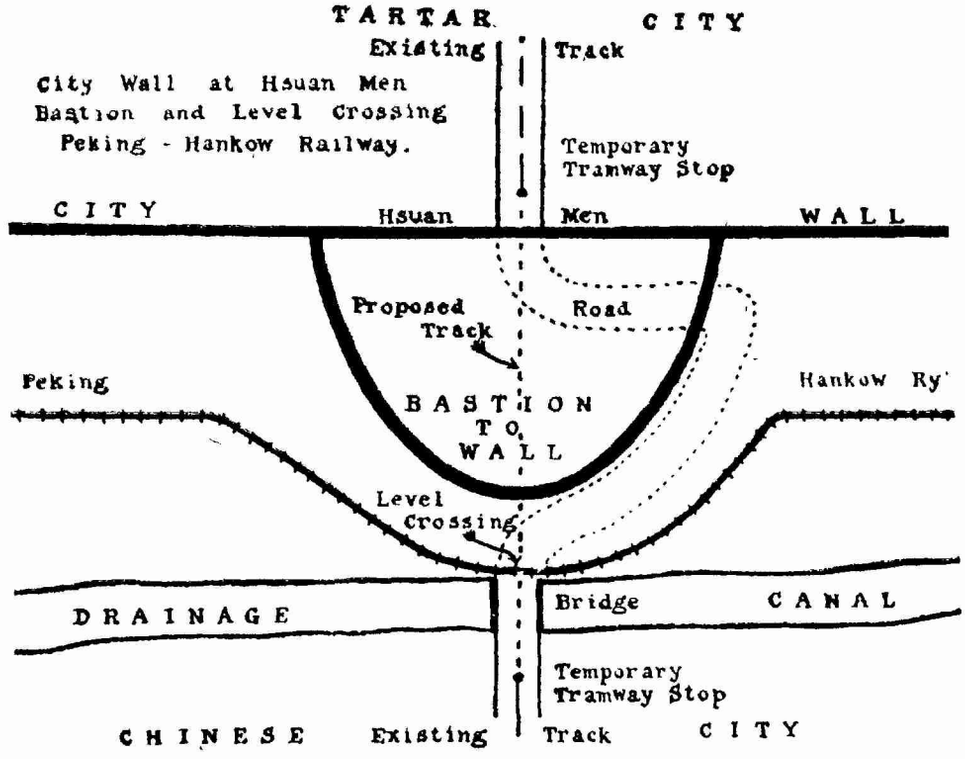
The Chienmen gate, which lies between the two, is the only one which is open at night, though it too can be closed at will, and through here run the two direct routes communicating with the northern city, the two stations of the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Mukden lines lying to west and

DETAILS OF BRITISH TRAMWAY



DETAILS OF SINO-FRENCH TRAMWAY





east respectively, thus avoiding any level crossing trouble such as occurs in the other instances.

The question of traffic through the gates is one of the difficulties which will have to be considered when the time comes to complete the circuit, for although it might be supposed that in such a narrow passage, as is indicated in the photograph, a single line would take less room, this in practice may well prove not to be the case

As the writer sees it, a single line in the center of the gateway will to some extent impede the passage of traffic in both directions, while if a double track is laid, although it will fill the passage, it will permit the two streams of vehicles to follow the cars in their right direction, thus causing very little delay.

The sixty cars to be used on the system are similar to those in use in Shanghai, and are provided with closing doors and heating arrangements for winter use; and the same is the case with the thirty odd trailers recently purchased by the Company.

The source of power supply was a question which worried the Company for quite a time, as the Yung Ting River, fift een miles west of Peking, had an uncertain water supply and one which was full of sediment, as had already been discovered by other factories that were working on it near Mentoukow.

The reversion scheme put through by the Chihli River Conservancy on the upper reaches of the Pei Ho above Tungchow proved to be their opportunity; and the Tramway Company decided to erect their power station at Tungchow East and bring their current in by cable over the fifteen intervening miles.

By 1924 it is expected that the diversion scheme at Suchuang, a little north of Tungchow, will pass between twenty and thirty thousand cubic feet of water per second into the channel which leads past the power station, and the Company estimate that they will obtain 3,000 Kilowatts at the beginning, rising to 12,000 Kilowatts within the next two years, and with a possible maximum of no less than 60,000 Kilowatts when the reversion of the Chao Pei Ho into the Pei Ho is complete.

As the accompanying photographs show, the work on the reversion scheme is going ahead, and the conservancy engineers hope to have the regulators working by the spring of 1924 and the main dam completed by 1925, so that water will be flowing in ever increasing stream, rising to a peak of 40,000 cubic feet per second when the whole scheme is finished late in 1925.

The power station at Tungchow is now in course of erection, and the extra high tension cable which will transmit the current of 33,000 volts is now being laid between Tungchow and Peking, the reinforced concrete standards being already in place.

Two convertor sub-stations in Peking will receive the current and step it down to a direct current of 550-600 volts for actual use on the system, and it might be well worth considering whether at the same time it could not be used for lighting those streets covered by the tramways, the present public lighting on the roads being particularly atrocious.

An attempt to improve the situation by the formation of an extra lighting company was made some time ago, but the powers behind the present concern are so firmly entrenched in their monopoly that they defied assault then, and could probably do so now, although the authorities seem to be favorably inclined towards the management of the tramway company and might be induced to favor such a project if put forward by them.

At the same time that the power station and convertor sub-stations are under way the repair shops and car sheds are being built, the site chosen being to the north east of the Temple of Heaven and being connected with the main line by a branch line of about a kilometre in length.

Bridge repair and construction work is also going forward, for the Peking bridges are of ancient date and are built of stone slabs, laid on the arc of a circle, so that in order that the track may be laid it is necessary to take away most of the flooring of the bridge, and entirely resurface it with macadam, on light task when the slabs are eight to ten feet long, and weight many hundred weight apiece.

In one case the Company has decided to build their own bridge of reinforced concrete alongside the original structure, leaving it entirely for previous forms of traffic and reserving their own bridge for tram use only.

The work is all being pushed as fast as possible, for the cold weather which may be expected in November will hamper concrete construction considerably, and the repair shed, car shed, etc. are largely built of that material.

The repair shed is probably the most important of the buildings, for as the city possesses no other engineering works of any size all repair work will necessarily have to be undertaken by the Company, no other skilled service being available nearer than Shanghai.

The actual date for the opening of the work is still uncertain, as the local and vernacular press seem to favor the beginning of 1924, which is obviously impossible, and the Company's representatives refuse to commit themselves, though one of them expressed a hope that the system would be operating by March of next year.

How far the scheme will assist in transportation in Peking remains to be seen, though it should prove of considerable utility to those who desire direct and rapid service between one railway station and another, or from one end of the Tartar City to some distant point in the Chinese City.

On the other hand the rickshaw will probably hold its own for short distance journeys such as most people require, or for cross town trips in the smaller hutungs and byestreets.

It would seem to the writer that the width of the streets will be a serious impediment to the satisfactory working of

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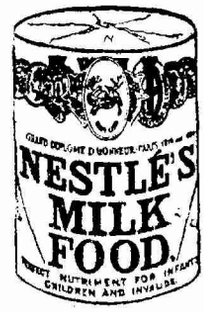

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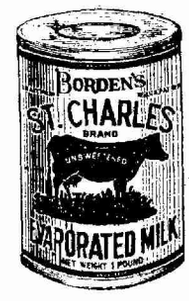

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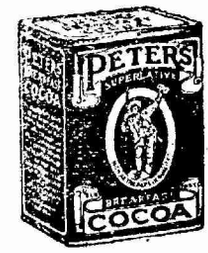

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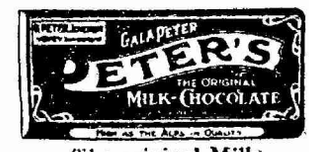

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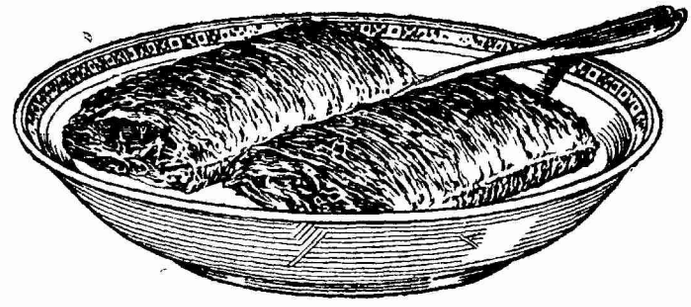

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the scheme, for even at the best a double track takes up a lot of room, and the Chinese traffic has not yet got to a point when it has any idea of right of way or rules of the road, the only rule which is in practice observed in Peking being "everyone out of the way of a motor."

These however, are minor points which may be expected to solve themselves in time, aud in the meanwhile the public will watch the development of the new scheme with interest, waiting to see whether it is indeed a public service or merely another disguised form of official graft which is being offered to them.

Peking, Ch na, October 19, 1923.

Mr. Lawrence Impey the writer of the foregoing article dealing with the new Peking Tramways is former Chief Engineer of the American Red Cross, China Famine Relief, and also of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

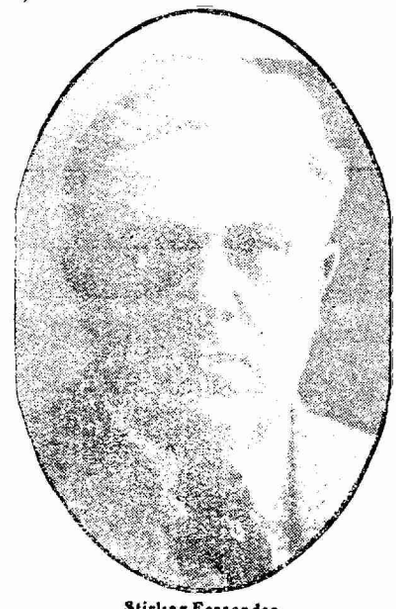
Associated American Chambers Recommend Court Changes

In connexion with the report of the action of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China regarding the status of the U. S. Court for China, at the annual conference held in Shanghai last week, reference was omitted to a recommendation that an additional U. S. Court Commissioner should be appointed for service in Tientsin.

The Associated American Chambers now have under consideration by the legal committee of the Shanghai Chamber, a measure which it is intended to have introduced in Congress at the coming session. This bill will place the administration of the Court solely under the administration of the Department of Justice in Washington instead of the present nominal jurisdiction of the State Department. The bill will also provide for extending the powers of the court commissioner, making him to a certain extent an assistant Judge in that, during the absence or disability of the Judge, the commissioner may make orders which the Judge might make in chambers. The commissioners are to be appointed solely by the Attorney General in the same manner in which provision is made for the appointment of the judge, clerk, and district attorney.

In addition to the foregoing the bill will contain a provision for the service of assessors in capital and criminal cases, thus providing for a system of jury trial considered to be workable under the American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China. The new court measure will also prohibit officials of the court from engaging in the private practice of law during their tenure of office.

Stirling Fessenden, American Attorney, Heads Shanghai Council



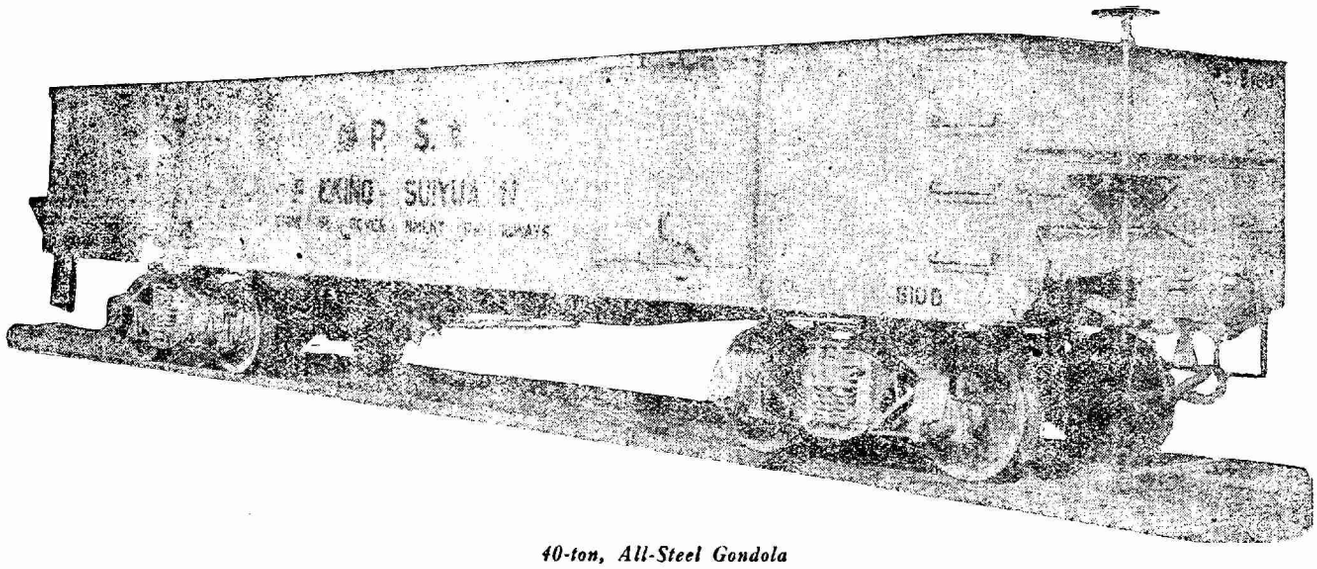
Stirling Fessenden
(Courtesy of China Press)

Stirling Fessenden, an American attorney and member of the law firm of Fessenden and Holcomb, was unanimously elected chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council on Wednesday, October 24, to take the place of H. G. Simms who recently resigned to return to England. Mr. Fessenden has been a member of the council for practically five years.

Mr. Fessenden is the third American to head the government of Shanghai, his predecessors being Mr. Purdy who served in the early days of the settlement and Mr. De Gray who served about 1907 and 1908. Mr. Fessenden began the practice of law in Shanghai in 1905 and was associated with Thomas R. Jernigan, former American consul. His home is at Fort Fairfield, Maine, and he is a graduate of Bowdoin College and of the New York City law school. Mr. Fessenden's family has long been prominent in the political life of America both in his native state and nationally. His uncle, William Pitt Fessenden, served for many years as United States Senator from Maine and was Secretary of the United States Treasury under Lincoln.

In addition to his legal practice, Mr. Fessenden is interested in many Shanghai business enterprises, is chairman of the board of directors of the *China Press*, a member of the board of directors of the *China Weekly Review* and is the dean of the local American bar. He is a member of practically all of the Shanghai clubs, and of several clubs in the United States including the National Press Club of Washington, D. C.

All the world over



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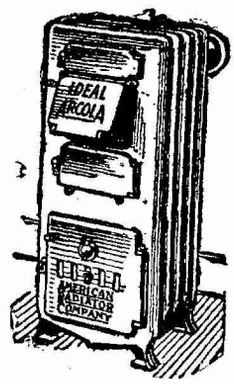
The original letter was published in the China Press of Oct. 14 and the North China Daily News of Oct. 15.



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The Cost of Bad Government at Canton

BY HIN WONG

THE numerous military authorities occupying Kwangtung province and levying taxes at will have practically ignored the provincial government and also the "higher" government without tangible jurisdiction which Dr. Sun Yat-sen has set up. The eastern districts are being disputed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming, while the western section is controlled by Cantonese militarists unfavorable to the Yunnanese while the northern section of the province is defended by non-Cantonese troops purely for monetary consideration. The Kiungchow, Ko-Lui, Yam-Lim circuits in Kwangtung are without a central government except that in Canton, because of the divergent views of the officials and the mixed sympathy of the commanders there.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen could have avoided many of his financial difficulties had he investigated conditions here before he organized his general headquarters on such a present extensive scale involving so large an expenditure. Dr. Sun's present loss of sympathy and goodwill among the Cantonese people has resulted from his financial measures, especially the confiscation of temples and the heart-breaking dispossession of land holdings of the citizens. Private homes have been broken up through the seizure of property upon which residents could not show title.

Long before Dr. Sun had established himself in Canton he formed a national government to rule over the single province of Kwangtung. This government is costing the Cantonese some $179,551.32 a month, not including the cost of the present internal war and the mercenary army of Yunnanese troops which he brought in.

According to a recent report, the monthly expenditure of Dr. Sun's headquarters is as follows: private secretariat, $8,440; chief of staff, $8,672; adjutant's department, $15,165.40; accountant's department, $20,080; medical corps, $3,558.02 intelligence division, $3,000; dispatch-ship, s. s. *Yung Fung*", $983.60 and s. s. *Kong-ku*, $2,212; chief councilor, $1,000; adviser, $1,000; special commissioner, $1,000; councilors, $2,200; special naval commissioner, $1,000; commissioner of propaganda, $1,000; special agent, $300; commissioner to organize troops into labor corps, $550; expert, $250; touring commissioner, $900; office allowance, $1,900; pension, $50; other allowance, $2,622.50; incidental, $18,000; military deputy, $200; department of home affairs, $9,638; department of military department of finance, $9,683.60; department of reconstruction, $9,260; department of foreign affairs, $8,000; auditing bureau, $3,417; bureau of information, $989; surveying bureau, $4,200; army hospital, $1,730; the garrison commissioner at Fort Tigris, $18,334; and the army police bureau No. 7. $206; total, $179,551.32.

Added to the foregoing the commissary-general requires some $26,000 to $60,000 daily for current expenses on the front in accordance with the intensity of the struggle and number of men involved. These estimates however, do not cover the salaries of the officers and men of the several units in operation. Most of the commanders make their fortunes through the "squeezing" of tax proceeds, exacting fines from captured cities on charges that the residents have given support to the enemy, granting gambling and opium privileges, while the men look after themselves by looting occupied towns and villages and selling arms and ammunition for which they have no immediate need.

In the present muddle, very little money has come from overseas Chinese to support the Constitutionalist Army. The Cantonese are being forced to raise practically every cent spent by the general headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The land inquisition in Canton inaugurated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's government for the purpose of confiscating alleged public property now illegally held by the citizens for sale in order to swell the war chest, is still in progress. Among the numerous cases causing the evacuation of many from their homes is one now in process of condemnation in Wongsha, western suburb of Canton, where more than 5,000 persons are affected.

The press and leading organizations in Canton have passed resolutions denying the right of Tsao Kun to call himself the president of China. The Cantonese organizations in Shanghai have informed their fellow provincials at home

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that 32 Cantonese members of parliament in Peking voted for Tsao Kun for president recently and requested the Canton authorities to deprive these alleged traitors of their Cantonese citizenship.

Reports of Chen Chiung-ming, Dr. Sun's rival for power in Kwangtung, asking for peace and the imminent fall of Waichow, Chen's stronghold in Eastern Kwangtung, are daily topics of the local press these days; but up to October 16, the hope of the present Canton regime has not yet been realized.

Lung Chi-kuang, a would-be prince in the days of Yuan Shih-kai's imperial regime and a former Tutuh of Kwangtung, a Yunnanese, is reported to have arrived in Hongkong with a mission for the Peking president. It is reported also that other followers of the Chihli clique have arrived at Hongkong with an eye on Canton.

The commissioner of Kwangtung finance has not been very successful in getting the Canton business men to contribute a war business tax of one percent on their investments, some even refusing to submit an account of their capital invested. It is reported that Chau Lu, the commissioner, is considering the advisability of employing troops to assist in the enforcement of the collection. Mr. Chau has more than once tendered his resignation from the present post because of the difficulty of raising funds to support the present internal war further.

A race course to occupy some 300 *mow* of land will be erected in Yingtong, outside the eastern suburb of Canton City, provided the syndicate which has just received the concession is able to carry the enterprise through.

The 9th triennial national convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations in China, representing some 40 city and 297 school associations, opened in Canton, October 16, some 500 delegates from many cities and provinces in the Republic being present.

The Kuomintang Political Party of China, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the chairman, met in convention in Canton October 15 and 16. During the convention a series of entertainments was held for the members and friends in the first public park in Canton. The convention resolved to request the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun, to take immediate action to remove Tsao Kun from the presidency of China.

Canton is paying some four dollars for a small portion of salt because of the shortage of import from outside districts due to piracy, revolution, and other economic and political reasons. A salt famine is not at all impossible.

The strike of the restaurants in Canton, started September 19, and ended October 16, without getting the government to withdraw the special war tax on meals. A month ago the Canton government granted to a syndicate the privilege of farming the proposed tax for collection at a guaranteed return of $220,000 a year. The proprietors and waiters of the restaurants first asked for the abolition of the tax and finally agreed to contribute for just a year voluntarily the $220,000 desired by the government but made the proceeds go directly to the bureau of education for the support of public schools.

Now the contractors in Canton have stopped submitting notices and applications for permits to the Municipal Department of Public Works as a protest against the attempt of the commissioner to classify them into classes in accordance with the amount of license fees they will pay. According to a recent regulation of the Canton Municipal Department of Public Works, a contractor applying for a $50 license may undertake any amount in value of construction, while those taking out but $10 license may not engage in work amounting to more than a thousand dollars.

Canton, October 16, 1923.

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Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem, should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

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Who's Who in China

Mr. V. Fong Lam
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Mr. V. Fong Lam, president of Lam, Glines and Co., Inc. of Shanghai, is a man to whom China may look for increasing usefulness. The need for the modernization of China's industries is realized by all people and both Chinese and foreign friends of Mr. Lam expect him to contribute much towards the realization of this need. Mr. Lam was born in 1891 in Canton, where he received his preliminary education. In 1909 he went to America to further his studies first in a preparatory school in Brooklyn, New York, and two years later in Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Here he took up the special five years course in Naval Construction, a course similarly offered in the same Institute to the graduates of the Annapolis Naval Academy. After his graduation from the Institute, Mr. Lam worked for three years in The New London Ship and Engine Co. and the New York Shipbuilding Co. in many minor positions in order to supplement the theoretical training with the practical experience he was then gaining At the end of 1919 Mr. Lam returned to China. Prior to his return he realized that the time for the development of the shipbuilding industry in China had not arrived, whereupon he organized the Lam, Glines and Co., Inc. Mr. Glines, who is Mr. Lam's partner, is one of the executives of the well-known American engineering firm of Stone and Webster. The formation of the largest shipyard in the world, the Hog Island Shipyard, was in great measure due to the efforts of Mr. Glines. He is now serving as Chairman of the Advisory Board of Secretary Hoover's Far Eastern Commerce Committee. Although Lam, Glines and Co., Inc. is now engaged as contractor, architect, engineer, and trader yet the object to which Mr. Lam will ultimately direct his Company's efforts is the development of industries in China. Mr. Lam has under him a staff of young Chinese engineers who are graduates of American Colleges and who will

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no doubt live up to what is expected of them. Beside being head of his own firm Mr. Lam is also serving as director of the Eastern Hide and Leather Co. He is a member of the Rotary Club as well as belonging to other learned societies and was at one time associate member of the Institute of Naval Architects of London, and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of America.

K. L. K.

Dr. Kiang Kang-hu
江亢虎
(Chiang Kang-hu)

Dr. Kiang Kang-hu was born at Shang-jao Hsien, Kiangsi Province, in 1883. When he was a youth he was given a thorough education in Chinese literature and the classics. Dr. Kiang received his modern education first in Japan, then in Belgium and last in America. During the period from 1900 to 1920 Dr. Kiang held the following positions successively: Director of the Pei Yang Translation and Compilation Bureau; senior secretary of the Board of Justice; professor of the Peking Imperial University; lecturer in the University of California; and in charge at one time of Oriental Collections, Congress Library, Washington, D. C. It was from the University of California that he was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. After the first revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic of China Dr. Kiang organized the Socialist Party and was chosen leader. The party was afterwards dissolved by the order of Yuan Shih-kai. In 1921 Dr. Kiang traveled extensively throughout Soviet Russia. In 1922 after having returned to China, he organized the Southern University at Shanghai and is now its President. Dr. Kiang is a well known writer. Among many of his works that have been published are: A series of text books on Chinese Literature (1905); A series of lectures on the World History (1910); "Hung Shui Chi" or "The Flood" (1912); Chinese and Social Revolution (1913); A series of lectures on Chinese Classics (1920); Travels in New Russia (1923); The Poems of the Tang Dynasty (1923); Collection of Addresses and Speeches (1923).

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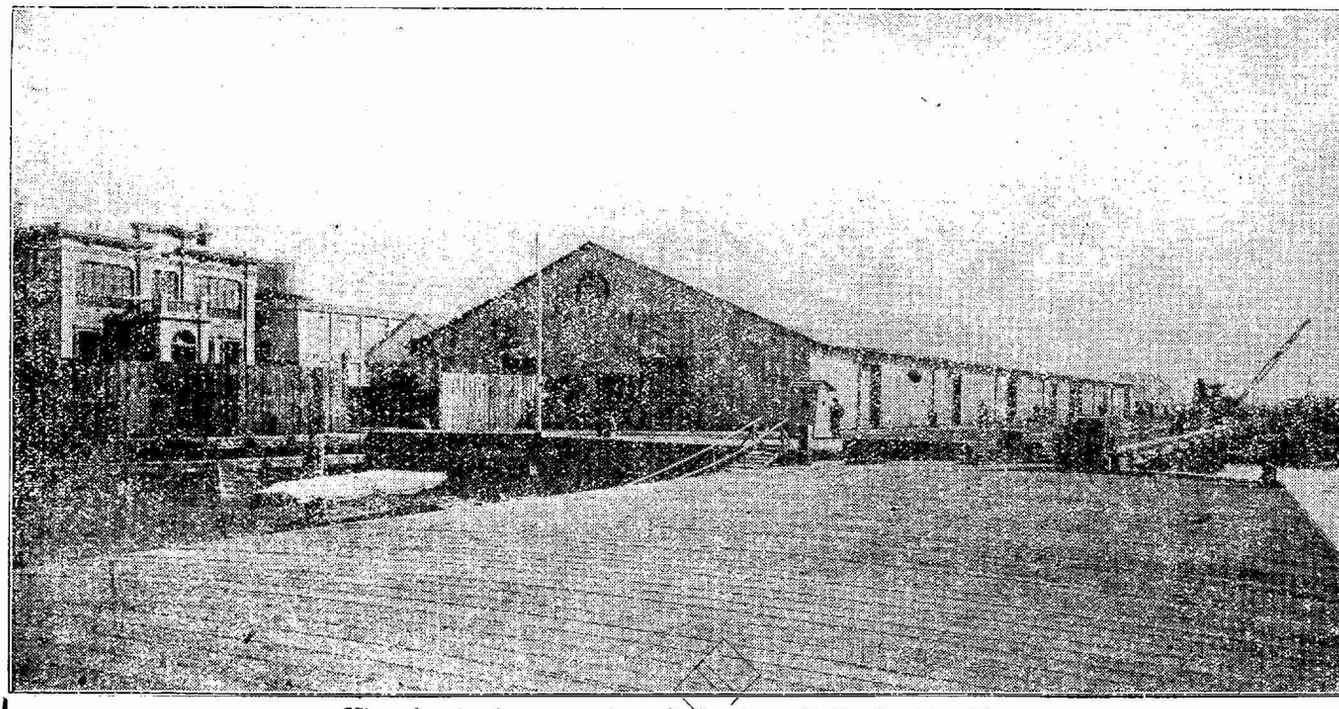

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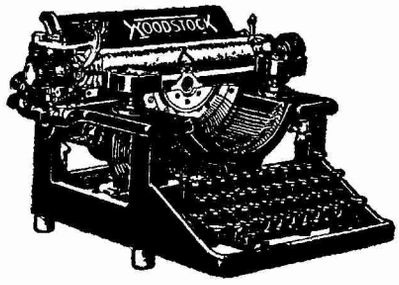

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Mr. C. L. Zeen

徐懋字乾麟

Mr. C. L. Zeen, promoter and director of the China Industrial Training Works and manager of the Bank of Kiangnan, is one of the most respected citizens of Shanghai on account of the service he has rendered in public welfare during his lengthy residence in the port. He was born in 1862 in the little village of Hsuyang, Yu Yao, Chekiang. At the age of 14, he came to Shanghai to join one of the commercial houses. Although the studying of English at that time was not so much in vogue as now, he devoted his spare time to learning this language with a measurable amount of success. Except for a short time he spent in Chinkiang as manager of a local firm there, he has spent practically all his time in Shanghai. He was married to Miss Wu at 20 and became manager of Messrs. Moutrie and Co. Ltd. In 1911, Mr. Zeen served on the commission for the Nanking Exposition and attracted worldwide attention for his work in planning the grounds and constructing the roads. During the great revolution, he organized the Chapei Volunteer Corps along the same lines as the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, of which the Chinese Company was also promoted by Mr. Zeen and his friends. During the Second revolution when Nantoo saw the havoc of war, he organized relief parties which handled over 10,000 families, housing them under temporary quarters and feeding them in the extreme heat of the summer. But the outstanding feature of Mr. Zeen's social welfare work is the promotion and establishment of the Anti-Kidnapping Society for the relief of women and children who have fallen into the hands of outlaws. Branch bureaus have been established in Mukden, Yingkow, Dalny and Changchun where most of these unfortunate victims are shipped to after their capture. Several thousand victims have been saved by this institution, which maintains a home for these destitutes in Kiangwan where they are clothed, fed and educated until they are capable of supporting themselves. In 1913, Mr. Zeen organized the International Famine Relief Committee. In 1915, he served on the International War Relief Committee and in 1917 he succeeded in

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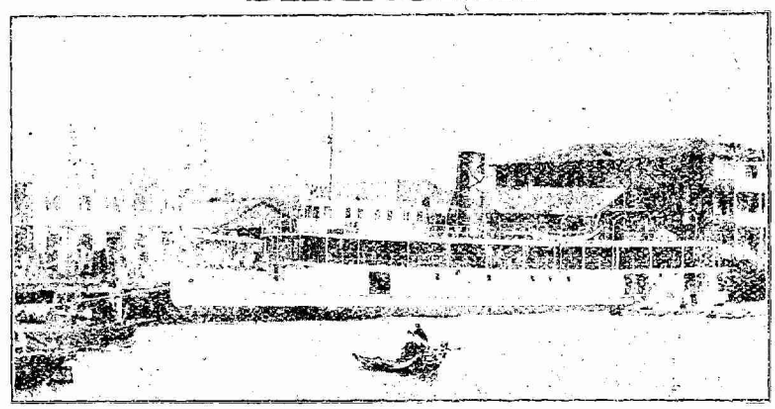

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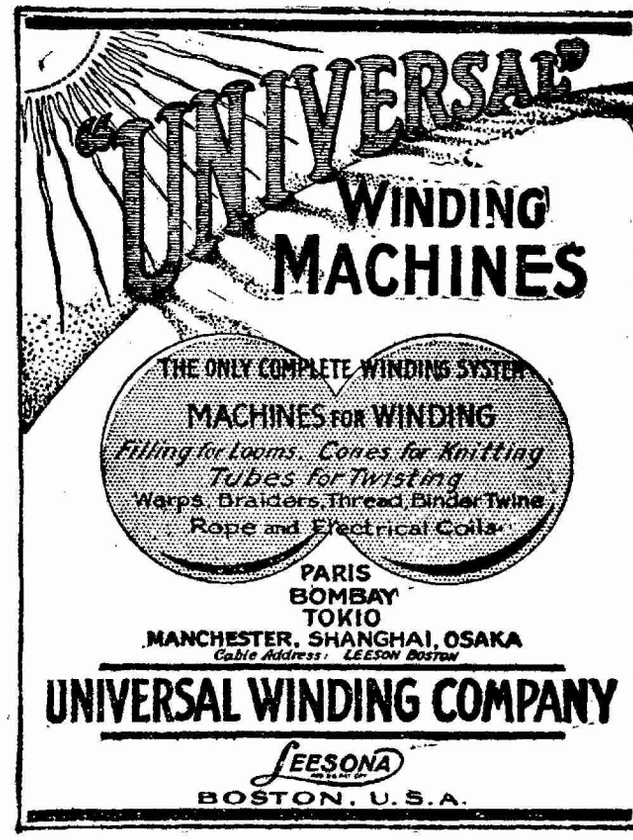

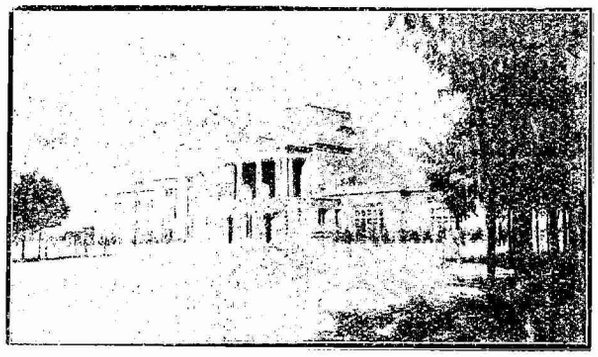

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collecting over a million dollars for the Chihli-Fengtien Famine Relief Commission. All in all, he has participated in over a dozen drives for relief funds, receiving commenditary tablets from practically all the high officials of the nation. Besides his numerous activities, he is also serving now as a director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the Honan Famine Relief Society; chairman of the Chinese Famine Relief Commission, director of the Chi Seng Hospital, Chapei; director of second company, Chapei Fire Brigade; director, Kiangwan Electric Works; and director, Chinese Ratepayers' Association For his meritorious service, he has been awarded the Second Class Chiaho Decoration.

Men and Events

D. M. Findlay of the Asia Banking Corporation has returned to Shanghai after a furlough in New York.

Leon Friedman, general manager of the China Motors, departed last week on a business trip to Peking.

Alfred C. B. Fletcher, manager of the P. N. Gray Asia Corporation, expects soon to depart for his home in the United States.

S. B. Ellis of Arkell and Douglass, departed on Sunday, October 21, on a business trip to North China. He will remain in Tsingtao for several weeks.

Don Tinling, for three years general agent for the Admiral Line in Yokohama, arrived in Shanghai recently to join the staff of the Shanghai office.

"The 'Dead Hand' in China," is the title of a lecture given at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, October 25, at 5:30 p.m. by Dr. Herbert Chatley.

J. H. Kreis of the American Consulate, Shanghai, returned on the *s. s. President Pierce* on Wednesday, October 4, after a leave of six months in America.

I. C. Suez who has been consul-general for China at Panama, and previously was Chinese consul-general in New York has been appointed charge d'affaires to Peru.

J. S. Potter of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, departed on Monday, October 22 for Foochow, on a short business trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Potter.

A son, Harold Joseph, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sheridan, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Wednesday, October 17. Mr. Sheridan is a member of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai.

The Parent Teacher's Association of the Shanghai American School held its October meeting in the Assembly Hall of the school, 10 Avenue Petain, October 24. The subject for discussion was recreational and physical work, led by Dr. J. C. McCracken.

W. S. Leonard, formerly connected with the U. S. Rubber Export Company in China who resigned and returned to the United States several months ago, expects to return to China in February as the representative of a number of American manufacturing companies.

Major Robert A. Allen of the U. S. Army forces in the Philippines, who with Mrs. Allen and their son was a victim of the Shantung bandits at Lincheng last summer, has been transferred to the United States. Major Allen is a member of the army medical corps.

Howard S. Moy, one of the leading Chinese business men in Chicago, who has for several years been connected with the Central Trust Company of Illinois has resigned to accept a position with the Chinese department of the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago.

Sir Ronald MacCleay, British Minister to Peking, arrived in Shanghai this week from Peking, planning to remain here for ten days or so. Sir Ronald plans to perform the opening ceremony for "Ye Olde English Fayre" on Friday and Saturday. He is accompanied by Lady Macleay.

According to cabled instructions from the government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the commissioner's service in China will be closed after October 18, as a consequence of the defeat of the Australian government in Parliament. The message was received by E. S. Little, Australian Trade Commissioner.

Rabindranath Tagore, poet and philosopher of India, is planning to come to China during the winter to give a series of lectures at the Government University of Peking during March. Mr. Tagore plans also to visit Japan during his trip. A drama entitled "A Cunning Merchant," is the latest work of Mr. Tagore which attacks materialistic civilization and modern industrialism.

The office of the American Commercial Attache has received a limited number of the following publications:

Asiatic Markets for Industrial Machinery, by Mr. Walter Rastall, Special Agents Series No. 215, G. $.60; Automotive Markets in China, British Malaya and Chosen, by Mr. Wm. I. Irvine, Special Agents Series No. 221, $0.15; Tariff Act of 1922, with Index, $.10. These publications may be secured at the Attache's office.

The Quest Society held its election of officers last week and those elected to serve for the coming year include: Dr. H. Chatley, president; A. J. Hughes, vice-president; S. W. Wolfe, reasurer: S. Sudka, secretary; R. Jones and J. H. Cortright. A program was planned by the society which will include debates and lectures on subjects of popular interest. "Earthquakes" is the subject of the next meeting on November 10.

Prof. C. F. Remer of the department of economics of St. John's University of Shanghai who has been home on leave, received his Ph. D. degree from Harvard University last spring and since that time has been a member of the faculty of Harvard in the department of economics and division of history, government and economics. Prof. Remer expected to return to China this fall but was prevented by the serious illness of Mrs. Remer who underwent an operation. Upon the physicians' recommendation they have decided to remain in America until next year expecting to return to China in August. Prof. Remer's doctor's thesis at Harvard was on the subject of "The Foreign Trade of China," a work covering some 350 pages. He is now engaged upon additions to the thesis possibly for publication in book form.

T. E. Doremus, formerly manager of the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Export Company of China, but who is now manager of the office of the same company in Seattle, has sent to the *Review* a clipping from a Seattle paper which quotes an American tourist recently returned from a trip to the Orient as saying: "Few accessories are used on the motor cars in the Orient, but then the cars are, for the most part, not worth dolling up. As long as they run on four wheels, nothing is done for them.——Most of the machines don't seem capable of breaking any speed laws.——The cars go as fast as they wish—it is up to the coolie to get out of the way. However, if the motorist happens to bump into a high-class Chinaman or a foreigner—woe unto him for the Shanghai jails are not nice when one shares them with the numerous coolies." Mr. Doremus' comment on this observation of a tourist was, "What a queer idea of Shanghai some people get from a few days spent in the Astor House, especially if viewed through many whiskey and soda glasses."

Bringing It Straight Home

(*From the Manila Daily Bulletin*)

A special cabinet meeting was called a day or so ago in Washington for the purpose of discussing the wheat situation, and an *Associated Press* dispatch dealing with that meeting concludes:

"The president fears that because of the large world crop of wheat Europe will buy 200,000,000 bushels less wheat from America than she did last year."

If the crop situation abroad is as this view would indicate, the American farmer in the middle west will find his grain overloading the domestic market when harvest comes, and will be forced to face considerable losses on a declining market.

The situation is lamentable enough, but at the same time we believe that it may have one beneficial effect. The mid-west farmer is notoriously, the most provincial of Americans. Separated from the oceans and ports of the nation by wide stretches of country he is the last to realize that his prosperity and the prosperity of all producers in the United States depend in great measure upon a demand for American products abroad.

He is the man who has been most reluctant to accept arguments in faver of trade expansion campaigns and of subsidies for an American merchant marine. He has been prone to accept the theory that American markets are sufficient and that trade isolation is nothing which can vitally affect the domestic economic situation.

Now it appears that he is facing bumper crops, not only at home but abroad, and that the lesson which he has refused to learn in other and easier schools is to be learned in the hard school of experience.

It is to be hoped that the administration at Washington will not cease to point out that the difference between the profit which the farmer might have expected and the loss which he may have to absorb is just the difference which a hungry market abroad spells in contrast to a glutted market overseas.

This will give to a large and influential element, hitherto backward in accepting modern ideas with regard to the importance of world trade, real reason for changing its views,—a reason dictated by the strongest of all motives, that of personal interest.

With such a change of views effected in that important portion of the country there is every reason to believe that future developments will show that whatever the lesson costs it will be worthwhile

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News from North China

A mandate was issued October 12 appointing Kao Ling-wei, Minister of Home Affairs, as concurrent acting Premier for a period until a new cabinet is formally organized.

A monument will soon be erected in the Central Park, Peking, to honor the late President Warren G. Harding of the United States of America for his merit in calling the Washington Conference.

Tien Chung-yu, former Tuchun of Shantung, being called to Peking by the government, has proceeded to Tientsin where he is at present. He has been relieved of his duty in Shantung by the government in connection with the Lincheng incident.

Mandates have also been promulgated calling for the provincial authorities to co-operate with the central government in effecting the unification and peace of the country and in giving the people an honest administration. The local officials have also been instructed to suppress bandits and to give foreign nationals adequate protection.

A group of five Missouri School of Journalism men were entertained by Hollington K. Tong, assistant editor of the *Review*, at a dinner party Monday. Among those present were Ben Kline, of Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* Glenn Babb and E. D. Smith, both of the Japan *Advertiser.*

Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Envoy, entertained a number of Chinese journalists at his residence Tuesday night. About thirty guests arrived and Mr. Karakhan spoke of his admiration of the impartiality of the Chinese press.

Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun of Shantung recently moved from that post, was made Marshal by a Presidential mandate among a group of others.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs tendered his resignation to the President before an audience October 15 in connection with the settlement of the Lincheng incident. It is most probable that he will be persuaded to withdraw his resignation.

Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, has again tendered his resignation to the President.

The eldest daughter of Chow Tse-chi, former acting Premier, will be married to K. P. Hu, manager of the Chi-hsin Cement Company of Tangshan, Sunday. Owing to Mr. Chow's serious illness the marriage was arranged in a hurry. Both the bride and groom to be are American returned students.

The Sino-Swedish Treaty of Commerce and Friendship has been ratified by Parliament. The treaty is similar to the Sino-German and Sino-Bolivian treaties except that the former retains the extra-territoriality until other Powers are willing to abandon the extra-territorial rights in China.

Tsao Kun, the new President, has made an effort to save the depreciated copper notes in Peking. It is reported that he has summoned the responsible authorities in Peking to provide a sum of $500,000 to redeem the notes.

The ministers of four Powers, Great Britain, America, France and Japan, have jointly lodged a protest to the Chinese government regarding the use of the customs surplus as a security to the consolidated Chinese internal loans, while the foreign loans are left unprotected.

The new President received the members of the Diplomatic Body October 15 at 11 o'clock a. m. in Huai Jen Tang in the Presidential Palace. The President made a short speech and M. de Freitas, Dean of the Diplomatic Body, replied. Mr. Yoshizawa, the new Japanese Minister, was also received together with other foreign representatives. All cabinet members were present.

The letter of credence of Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has not been presented to the President yet. A new copy of the credentials is being made in Tokyo in the name of President Tsao Kun, which will arrive in Peking in a few weeks.

The Ministry of Communications wired to the Provincial authorities stating that an International Communications Conference will be held in Geneva this coming December and the provinces are asked to co-perate in defining the "open door" of China and in making out scheme for railway construction in China.

General Chang Fu-lai, Tuli of Honan, several days ago reported that the Honan bandits have been defeated and the two women missionaries, Miss Darroch and Miss Sharp, have been rescued. But later reports confirmed that the two ladies are still in the strongholds of the bandits. They are reported safe.

The China International Famine Relief Commission of Peking is running a garden party for ten days for the benefit

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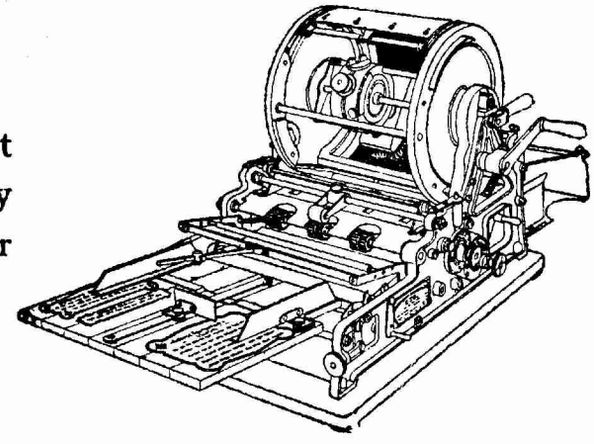

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of the Japanese earthquake sufferers. A group of twenty-five Cossaks have also volunteered to give a circus in the Temple of Heaven for five days to aid the fund.

It is reported that the Inspectorate General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan will not be abolished for the time being and that General Wu Pei-fu will act as the Inspector General.

The publisher and the editor of the *Shir Hui Jih Pao*, who was arrested by the Peking authorities for offending a few of the M. P's. before the election, has been released on October 14 and the paper will soon resume its publication.

Stuart Fuller, the United States Consul-General at Tientsin, resigned his post on October 16. He has been in the consular service seventeen years. He stated he had received an appointment with Gillespie and Sons, oil dealers in Calcutta.

Fengtien troops are reported moving westward to occupy a strategic point near Hsifengkou despite repeated declarations that they will not start the hostility against the Peking government. However, no fear is entertained here as to actual war between the Fengtien and Chihli parties.

Mrs. Schurman, wife of the American Minister in Peking arrived here several days ago. In her company was Colonel Cheney and his sister, Miss Emily Cheney, who accompanied Mrs. Schurman from the States.

According to a presidential mandate issued two days ago, the various ministries and yamens will draw up a plan to cut down their staffs and save expenses. The Ministry of Finance has been instructed to get enough funds to pay the arrears of salaries of those officials who will be affected by the retrenchment measures.

The Lincheng incident is considered closed by the Waichiaopu reply of October 15 to the Diplomatic Corps accepting the demands of the corps regarding the compensation of damages and acquiescing in the demanded dismissal of General Tien Chung-yu from the Shantung Tuchunship. The Chinese government, however, did not commit itself in the railway policing matter as demanded by the Powers.

News from Central China

The Hankow Tea Guild has forwarded a petition to Peking asking that the question of protection to the Chinese tea business be discussed in the present Sino-Russian negotiations and that a clause be included in the treaties.

R. C. Mackay, of L. C. Gillespie & Co., who has been elected commanding officer of the American Volunteer Company arrived in port on return from furlough during the week end. The American Company of which he has charge is in excellent shape and has a record roll of eighty-four members.

A foreigner who has just arrived from Chungking says that on the morning he left the city, October 10, the Chinese papers contained an account of the execution of Mr. Widler. The report said that he was driven through the streets with his hands tied behind his back like a Chinese criminal and when he came to the place of execution he was shot.

The Hankow Cigarette Tax Bureau have up to the present lost about $50,000. This has been caused by the tax resulting in a decrease in the sales, the dealers in the concessions refusing to pay tax and lastly the high expense of the Bureau. The director of the Bureau, Chow Chi-yun, is considering resigning and a meeting of the committee has been called for Tuesday in which plans will be discussed for reorganizing the office.

Mr. Kifune, Japanese Consul at Chungking, accompanied by a representative from the Ichang Consulate arrived in Hankow on Sunday to report the negotiations with the Kweichow general over the release of the two officers from the *Yiyang Maru* who are being held captive. No success was met with in the negotiations, the Kweichow General being determined on the payment of the ransom.

A Chinese letter which has been received from Chungking says that conditions in the city are unspeakable. There is plenty of money but it can buy nothing. Those who have any rice are selling in at 200,000 cash per picul while a picul of water if obtainable costs 1,000 cash. The poor people in the city have had to resort to eating bark off the trees. These conditions are all brought about through the siege of the city.

According to a Chinese telegram from Changsha the city is being threatened with a bombardment from the South. General Tsai's troops have placed large guns on the Yohlu-shan. The Chinese and foreign residents have held a meeting at which resolutions were passed to request the combatants not to shell the city and so spare the lives of the people. Another message, which has been confirmed by a foreign source, says that severe fighting took place on October 15 at Hsinho. Fighting is reported to have taken place at Lukow which resulted in the occupation of Liling by Tan Yen-kai.

The funeral of the late L. Winfield, radio operator of the *s. s. Suruga*, who was accidentally drowned while landing at the Robert Dollar Hulk, took place Saturday morning at the International Cemetery at 10:15 a.m. Many of the American community were present at the funeral.

A statement has been issued concerning a new property tax which Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has placed before the Provincial Assembly to sanction. It is to be on house property in Hankow and it is estimated it will bring in the sum of $1,000,000 per annum.

The *Kuo Wen News* Agency states that two Japanese representing the Tokyo Iron and Steel Works, have arrived in Hankow to purchase rail materials, from the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works. After consultation with the latter management, 15,000 tons of rail have been contracted at Tls. 65 per ton.

Galen D. Litchfield, manager of the International Savings Society, returned to Hankow last night after having traveled extensively through Szechuen for the past five months. During the state of civil war in that province, Mr. Litchfield was successful in getting all the way up to Chengtu and safely back.

The Citizens' Diplomatic Society of Hankow are arranging to hold their inaugural meeting in Hankow, and invitations have been sent to outport associations to send delegates for the occasion. The Society has been responsible for the continued anti-Japanese boycott in this center, and their inauguration may lead to renewed activities.

H. B. Titus, purchasing agent in China of the Florence Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the prophylactic toothbrush, arrived in Hankow last evening from Chungking. Mr. Titus will remain here a few days before proceeding down river to Shanghai.

General Ma Chih of Kwangsi, formerly associated with General Lu Yung-ting, visited Hankow during the past week, having recently visited Wu Pei-fu at Loyang. General Ma has left for Yochow where he was appointed by General Wu the Expeditionary Commander for Hunan.

The Hupeh government has promised to remit during the next week $11,000 to Hupeh students studying in France on government support.

Two representatives of students in France have been staying here since June to urge the authorities to send money to needy students abroad.

The Yangtze Engineering Works at Seven-Mile-Creek has suspended operations and the blast furnace department is being operated by the Li Ho Kou Co. The Chinese press alleges that the stopping of work is due to coal supply. It is said that the works will be suspended for half a year.

The Wing On Company of Hongkong and Shanghai have acquired a large lot of land opposite the New World, and are arranging to begin construction of their Hankow branch there. The buildings will be modeled after the Shanghai office, and will comprise an amusement section besides department stores.

The Public Law College, the Government Language School and the Government Medical College of Wuchang are planning to organize themselves into a union university, and arrangements for amalgamation are well under way. The budget of the new institution will be partially met by the Hupeh government.

The price of cotton this year is extremely high due to disturbed conditions on the approaches to Hankow from the producing districts. Hunan cotton was selling for 50 cts a catty last month, and has now advanced to more than 60 cts. Local dealers are of the opinion that the non-arrival of stock in the near future may cause further increase.

A report from Honan indicates that the two kidnapped English ladies were carried by the bandits into a mountain where the government troops are at a loss to follow them and no military operations are possible.

After having celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Hanyang Arsenal, Director-General Yan Wen-kai has received an order from General Wu Pei-fu to begin night shift in the arsenal in order to speed up the manufacture of ammunitions and arms.

The U. S. S. *Isabel* returned to Hankow last Thursday after a trip to Shanghai, and will probably remain here for the winter, with Admiral W. W. Phelps and Mrs. Phelps aboard.

About 200,000 rounds of ammunition and 300 shells were transported recently from the Hanyang Arsenal to Chao Heng-ti, Tuchun of Hunan. Fighting is reported to have been resumed beyond Changsha, and all efforts at mediation seemed to have failed.

The Anking Cigarette Tax Bureau is now trying to enforce the tax, and collections are being made with official support. The British-American Tobacco Co. dealers are reported to be let free in most cases while the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. shops are taxed without exception. The bureau is not satisfied with the imposition of tax. The Chinese news agency report states that the officials are planning a cigarette monopoly in Anhwei province.

The imprisonment of Liu Fu-kwan with regard to the *Alice Dollar* outrage case of Ichang only means a partial settlement, the other two demands outstanding being the indemnities to the Captain and the payment of medical assistance to the wounded. These two points are said to be under discussion in official circles.

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SHANGHAI

News from West China

It is reported that the governments of Shensi and Kansu have several times approached the Szechwan government with proposals looking toward friendly relations.

A story current on the streets of Chengtu has caused considerable merriment. It seems that General Cheng Hsia Ling, the Guardian of the Frontiers, who came down from Tibet last Spring to help the Northern cause, brought with him a monkey that weighed about 50 lbs. At the time the General, and his forces, were compelled to retreat hurriedly from Chengtu the monkey got lost. The monkey lived in true soldier style by commandeering his food wherever he could. At times he would enter kitchens and frighten the women folk away, then he would help himself to whatever the kitchen afforded, incidentally smashing up the crockery. This went on for some time; and even the compounds of foreigners were not respected, and certain thefts of food may be laid to the charge of the monkey. Finally a "brave" with an automatic pistol got a line on the marauder and his depredations were ended.

The Commandant of the Third Army of the Army to Repel the Invaders (討賊軍第三軍), Shih Tsing Yang (石青陽), has appointed two of the representatives sent by Dr. Sen Wen to act as advisors. The two are Kung Wen Hsuen (孔文撰), and Tao Peh Tsing (陶柏青).

A proclamation has been posted in the names of General Liu Yi Kiu, Generalissimo of the Szechwan Forces, and Hsiung Keh Wu, the Commandant of the Army to Repel the Invaders. The notice restrains soldiers of all classes from trying to exchange paper money for cash on the streets. This notice was necessary because the soldiers were attempting to buy 20 cents worth of goods in a shop and asking for change for a paper dollar, or a five dollar note. This notice is of interest because it contains the names of Liu and Hsiung together. This means that Hsiung Keh Wu is beginning to assert himself in our political life.

The China Red Cross Society has telegraphed for assistance for the sufferers in Japan's catastrophe. A meeting will be held on October 3 to discuss means for raising a fund in Chengtu for that purpose. In this connection also a meeting was called of Chinese and foreigners to discuss plans for raising funds for helping the sufferers in Japan. Gens. Liu Yi Kiu and Hsiung Keh Wu were elected joint-chairmen.

General Liu Yi Kiu has subscribed the sum of $500 toward a fund for bringing registered cattle from Central China to West China. Mr. Dickinson, a Canadian interested in the agricultural development of Szechwan, has taken the initiative in this piece of public service. The benefits of such an introduction of new stock among the cattle of this province and Tibet can not be too highly estimated.

Since Gen. Yang Chun Fang, formerly connected with Gen. Shih Tsing Yang, has returned to fight with the Szechwan forces, Gen. Shih has telegraphed to Gen. Lu stating that the former defection of Gen. Yang is now forgotten.

The difficulties connected with the issuing of paper money are being gradually overcome. At first the cash shops refused to deal in it on any basis and all, with one consent, closed and refused to exchange money. The merchants on the street also objected to the unjust demands of soldiers who presented the paper currency. The Chamber of Commerce have been working on the problem till now there is some hopes of stability. The cash shops issue notices that both paper and silver will be changed at the same rate—2,600 cash to the dollar at present—, but to the initiated the broker will give the former rate of 3,000 cash to the dollar for silver while he reluctantly gives 2,600 for paper if he is pressed. He prefers to give much less, or refuse altogether. During the days when it was feared that Hsiung Keh Wu might lose the game, there was very great objection to the paper, as every one knew that with the failure of Hsiung, the paper would not be worth the paper it is printed on. Now that there are good prospects of Hsiung establishing himself, there is more response. However, the paper will doubtless be repudiated in the end. One effect of the issuing of the paper has been the arresting of the spectacular fall in the price of "cash." This "commodity" has been going down steadily for years, as in other parts of China. We have usually led the downward procession. The silver dollar reached the unheard of price of 3,400 cash to the dollar, and retired to 3,100 where it was established for a few weeks. It has been the issuing of 100 cash pieces that led to the decline, and when the 200 cash pieces made their appearance the fall was accelerated.

The Mint is one of the most lucrative pieces of "graft" that the "government" has had. Day by day the 100 cash pieces, then 200 cash pieces, and finally paper money, have been issued, literally by the ton. The material used, both copper and paper, is of the poorest, so the actual cost of the junk has been very little. Furthermore, the demands of the soldiers have been such that no administration of the Mint could meet their obligations to furnish one Board and another so many thousands of "Chwan" of cash daily, and pay for the materials, coal, and wages. The result is that the Mint is in debt to most of the merchants here, some of whom aside from the other calls the "wars" have entailed, have been brought to practical bankruptcy because of the sums owed to them by the Mint. Of course most of this goes into the pockets of the Generals as no one believes that either for fighting, or for administration, is it necessary thus to deprive merchants of their honest profits. These are some of the ways, not so easily seen, in which the present conditions in China, are sapping the life of the country. Aside from out and out war and brigandage the curse upon China is so great that it will take generations for China to recover the place she occupied twenty years ago as a thrifty, commercial people able to support themselves by honest labor.

John R. Muir.

Chengtu, Sze., China, Oct. 7, 1923

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 17, to Wednesday, October 24).

No news of any startling importance has developed during the week under review. Most of the attention of foreigners and Chinese is still centered around Peking and what steps the newly elected president is going to take, in carrying out his policy. The acceptance of the Second Lincheng Demands, with particular attention in this connection given to the supposed dismissal of General Tien Chung-yu of Shangtung and internationalization of China's railways has been discussed widely by the whole of China, while the capture of Waichow, the last stronghold of General Chen Chiung-ming, by Sun Yat-sen, in South China, comprises the important news events in China. In the Philippines a lull followed the significant announcement that the United States government would stand squarely behind General Leonard Wood and his adopted policy in that part of the Orient. Japan continues with the reconstruction work of her devastated country following the earthquake.

Tsao Kun Accepts Foreign Note

Much surprise was felt in foreign circles following the announcement that Tsao Kun had accepted the Second Lincheng Note following his assumption of presidential duties. This gave a chance for many attacks from all circles in Chinese politics, especially with regard to the clauses of internationalizing China's railways, and the dismissal of General Tien Chung-yu in Shangtung. Much interest was also aroused over the announcement of the resignation of Dr. Wellington Koo from the Cabinet.

Most of the Chinese people expressed with one accord that China's reply to the Second Lincheng Note is the most painful and disgraceful document ever gotton out and bitterly criticizes the Chinese authorities' weakness in dealing with the Diplomatic Body. The apprehension exists in the Chinese mind on the subject of the internationalization of Chinese railways, apprehensions that have been aroused and intensified by the original proposals, which by a carefully calculated indiscretion were allowed to reach the public in their crudest form, for the international control of all railway accounts as a measure for ensuring payment of the international police force that it was at one time the idea of the Diplomatic Body to impose on the whole Chinese railway system for the prevention of further incidents of the Lincheng type, says the *Far Eastern Times*, Peking. It is just a vague apprehension that by some means or other the control of China's railways is to be taken out of China's hands and transferred to those of the interested foreign powers, or their financial representatives. This apprehension is very widespread.

The Tien Chung-yu Incident

Was it a coincidence that General Tien Chung-yu was dismissed as his punishment for the Lincheng incident, and in fact was only allowed to resign when at the same time he was appointed as Marshal? This is the question puzzling the minds of the Chinese with regard to the muddle concerning Tien during the week under review. However, the incident as far as Peking is concerned, according to press reports, is considered closed, as the title that has been bestowed upon General Tien, who is reported to be a very close friend of Tsao Kun, carries with it important duties and little if no salary, which is generally regarded by the Chinese as a definite sign of his resignation and not as a solace for his dismissal, according to a *Reuters* report.

Dr. Wellington Koo Decides to Remain in Cabinet

Most of the Chinese and foreigners are of the opinion that Dr. Wellington Koo was not in anyway responsible for what occurred with regard to Lincheng Demands but he is said to have been "let down" by others. He refused to attend the Waichiaopu for several days but later decided to resume his duties after Tsao Kun's persuasion. The Cabinet situation seems to be improving and in addition to Dr. Koo's resumption of office, Chang Hu, Finance Minister, has also decided to remain. F. S. Chien, chief of the salt administration, has been requested to resume his duties as well. Simultaneously, Admiral Li Ting-hsin, Minister of the Navy, who was recently severely attacked by the whole staff of the naval ministry for alleged corruption and negligence and who has not attended to his duty since three weeks ago, suddenly resumed his work this morning and he informed his subordinates that he will retire from office as soon as a formal government is organized in the not distant future.

There are various obstacles in the way of forming a new government either by Dr. Yen or by Mr. Wu Chin-Iten so that it is expected the present government will function indefinitely.

Waichow Is Taken by Sun Yat-sen

Following out the detailed plans Sun Yat-sen had made for the capture of Chen Chiung-ming's last stronghold, the attack met with success, and Waichow was captured on October 19. The final assault was launched by the Constitutionalist forces following the capture of Hyuan and Pingshan. Details of the capture are included in the following report contained in the *Evening News* (Shanghai) of recent date:

"On the night of the 16th the north side of Waichow was bombarded with such effect that the general in command of the Waichow garrison, Yang Kwan-yu, took to flight, leaving his subordinate officers to "carry on." His soldiers, however, realized the futility of further resistance and decided to throw away their arms and uniforms, dispersing and scattering among the civilian population. Following the operations in the northern section, General Lin Chun-wan, in command of another portion of the Sun Yat-sen forces, mined the southern gate of the city and successfully effected an opening of more than 100 feet, through which the invading soldiers rushed into Waichow, meeting with but little resistance.

"Garrison Flees"

"The remnants of the Waichow garrison were driven out without difficulty. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured. Owing to shortage of food supplies several attempts were recently made by the beleaguered garrison to rush through the cordon of invading troops, but, the attempts were easily repulsed.

"The Waichow garrison would have surrendered over a month ago, but held out in the expectation that General Chen Chiung-ming would send reinforcements and supplies to assist them, Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, however, remained safely in Hongkong, from which point he "directed" military operations and sent frantic telegrams to General Wu Pei-fu and Tsao Kun appealing for funds. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was frequently at the fighting zone, holding conferences with General Hsu Chung-chi, the commander-in-chief of the government troops, and he has now ordered the naval forces to cooperate in cleaning up the minor points of resistance.

Dr. Sun and the Kuomingtang

More than thirty Kuomingtang members of Parliament in Peking during the week under review sent a wire to Dr. Sun Yat-sen asking him to discontinue his opposition to the government. Perhaps the direct cause of this was brought about by the recent disturbance of Cantonese laborers and students who recently held a demonstration in Canton distributing handbills declaring that they would not recognize Marshal Tsao Kun as president, or the further existence of parliament, charging American and British interests with supporting the regime, and suggesting a boycott. The contents of the telegram sent to Dr. Sun had the following to say: "Last year, when the Constitutional Government was restored, you urged us to come North. Last June, when the situation in Peking was critical, you advised us not to change the seat of Parliament as the Canton wars were not ended. We could not understand why you should have refused to recognize Gen. Li Yuan-hung as the legitimate President and why you established an independent Government at Canton. If you regarded Gen. Li Yuan-hung as an idiot, why should you have urged us to work with him? Since June the country has been in imminent danger, and you and we were in an equally helpless position. We were forced to elect a clear-headed man as President for the salvation of the larger part of the country.

Completion of Constitution

"We have hastened the completion of the Constitution, which is intended for the safety of the nation. This gives an opportunity for effecting the unification of the nation. Therefore, we are surprised that you, acting on misinformation, have ordered the arrest of the Kuomintang Members of Parliament in Peking. Even President Yuan Shih-kai would not have committed such a blunder. You urged us to come to Peking and asked us not to change the seat of Parliament.

"In these circumstances it was our duty to elect a President. Besides President Tsao Kun, who else is there in China at this time who can claim a larger sphere of control? We hope you will observe the Constitution and yield to the Central Government and no longer deceive the world. We cannot afford to sacrifice the welfare of the country for the interests of you and the province of Kuangtung."

One of Prominent Peking Diplomats Dies

Attention of both the foreign and Chinese community in Peking as well as in other ports of China and the world was drawn to the announcement of the death of Mr. Chow Tze-chi, former Minister of Finance, who died on October 21, after an illness of some months, contracted during a visit to Hongkong, where he went in the summer to attend the birthday celebration of his former colleague and ally Liang Shih-yi.

Mr. Chow Tze-chi returned from a trip to Europe and America early in the year, after organizing a big Chino-American Industrial corporation, in which leading American financiers, including the Du Ponts, were interested.

Mr. Chow was a graduate of the former famous Tung Wen Kwan, and was sent, after his imperial examination, to Washington as an assistant to Wu Ting Fang in the nineties. He rose in position and became Chinese Consul General in New York before 1900. He was afterwards Charge d'Affairs of the Chinese Legation in Havana. He became the Chief Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington under Sir Lian Chen Tung. He came to Peking in 1906 and joined the Waichiaopu as Under-Secretary, rising in position successively under the Manchus, who sent him as chief political secretary along with the Imperial Mission to President Taft in Washington in 1909, and as Chief Commissioner to the uncle of the Emperor of China (the present Prince Ching) he went as representative at the coronation of King George to London in 1911. Later, when the Manchus were dethroned, Yuan Shih Kai made him, as a Shantung man, Governor of Shantung.

Soon after he became Minister of Finance and concluded the Belgian loan of £1,000,000 in the early Republican days, which gave Yuan Shih Kai his first financial backing. Repeatedly he was Minister of various portfolios in Peking, until, on the reorganization of the Banque Industrielle he was sent to Paris to represent the Chinese Government's interest. Upon his return, he was sent to Hongkong in connexion with pacification, and with this his public career closed.

Further Disturbances on Upper Yangtze

Word to the effect that some 400 soldiers of the First Army of Szechuan opened fire on the China-Japan Steamship Navigation Company's *Tehyang Maru*, resulting in a stampede, in which some 50 soldiers were killed, or drowned, is indication that conditions on the Upper Yangtze are far from calm. Four sampans containing soldiers were sent to search the *Tehyang Maru*, a peaceful merchant vessel, and to carry on pillage when the steamer suddenly heaved anchor and opened fire on them, turning over the sampans and causing the soldiers to be thrown into the water. Three Japanese were also wounded in the episode.

Missionary Women Still Captives of Bandits

While word came during the week under review that the missionary women had been released and also that their captors were ready to carry on negotiations for their release, there is nothing definite regarding their whereabouts even to date. It is known that the bandits have carried them to some unknown but secure stronghold and no information from the women has come to hand direct. Several thousand soldiers were sent in pursuit but this is believed to endanger their lives as in the case of Father Melatto.

Is Japan to Have Universal Suffrage?

As a result of a conference by members of the Legislation Advisory Council, it has been definitely decided on introducing the Universal Suffrage Bill in the coming session of the Japanese Diet, according to word from Japan. The most difficult question lying in the way of enforcing universal suffrage is the abolition of the system of election by rate of taxes, as well as the abolition of restriction of ages. After careful considerations and heated discussions a decision was reached to entirely abolish this system. The opinions of the various Ministers on the Universal Suffrage Question has been obtained and it has been decided immediately to have this issue realized despite all opposition. It is maintained

with every confidence that universal suffrage will be in effect at the elections in 1924. This is perhaps the first political issue before the Diet in Japan since the earthquake.

An official report regarding the alleged massacres of Koreans in Japan has recently been made relative to the earthquake. A ban which was imposed on reports of massacres of Koreans in the early days of the confusion and interrupted communications after the earthquake has been lifted. It was originally imposed owing to grossly exaggerated rumors.

It is now reported that deaths of Koreans at the hands of vigilantes and others exceeded 500 in the affected areas and the adjoining districts, with the exception of Tokio, where the number has not yet been given out. The police at Yokohama succeeded in affording protection to a large number of Koreans by transferring them to ships in the harbor. Large numbers of perpetrators of these massacres are under arrest and are being examined by the police.

Serious Moro Trouble in Philippines

Governor General Wood, Major General Read, Philippine department commander, and General Crame of the constabulary left Manila this week for Mindanao to investigate the trouble the Moros have been causing. It is feared that another clean-up will be necessary to subdue them.

The Filipino politicians take the occasion to cry that American interests in Moroland have aroused the Moros, to show that the Philippines are not ready for independence; but it is well known that the Moros have always resented being ruled by Filipino officials and that is the base of the disturbance.

The legislature has been having hot sessions. It is threatened that a declaration of independence is to be voted soon. The Washington administration acknowledges that such a step would be embarrassing, but affirms that it will be adequately met. The legislature is to pass several bills over Wood's veto and send them to Washington for the president's decision. Also, when the budget comes up for vote, strong opposition is expected. In the meantime, Washington has assured Governor General Wood of full support, so that it looks as if Quezon and his colleagues were butting their heads against a wall.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 18.—Mobs and riots occur in many cities in Germany as they are menaced by bread and food shortage.——Secretary of War Weeks sends cable to General Leonard Wood of Philippines assuring him that the government stand squarely back of him in administration of the islands.——Oklahama city is swept by floods causing people to forget feud of political war which has been waging.——Technical research is debated at Economic Conference in London and making it mutually available between Mother Country and Dominions.

October 19.—Until reparations deliveries in kind are resumed French Premier refuses to discuss matters with Germany.——Manila Legislature passes resolution demanding recall of Governor General Wood.——Czecho-Slovakian president flays prussianism in speech delivered during visit to Paris.——Thirty U. S. Governors of the United States met in annual conference at Indianapolis.

October 20.—Naval defence continues to be subject of discussion at Imperial Economic Conference in London.——Lloyd George resumes his tour of America after regaining his health.——Diplomatic quarrel arises between Saxony and Bavaria, following differences between German Imperial and Saxon governments.——Following conference of thirty U. S. Governors of States a conference will meet at White House in Washington to discuss means of enforcing the prohibition laws.——British warships plan remarkable cruise, the greatest of its kind since that of American warships 15 years ago.

October 21.—Italian forces in Tripoli disperse a group of rebels amounting to 1,500, south of Mount Surata, killing 440 and wounding many more.——U. S. Senator Moses of New Hampshire returns after tour of twelve states in which he makes survey of workings of dry law.——

October 22.—Zev, American race horse, defeats Papyrus, England's racing representative by several lengths, before a crowd of spectators numbering 70,000.——Berlin is in a state of indecision between reactionary Bavaria and the deep sea of Saxony.

October 23.—French and Belgians declare their neutrality when Separatists seize towns and proclaim New Republic.——President Coolidge in addressing thirty-two U. S. governors announces prohibition must stand without any tampering.

October 24.—Separatist movement spreads in Rhineland but without violence and strict censorship is established in Berlin.——Military revolt against government's repressive ways and manipulations of elections is reported in Greece.——Sinn Fein headquarters report 8,000 prisoners now on hunger strike and strike is spreading to camps and prisons all over Ireland.——Campaign to be opened to raise funds to erect memorial to late President Harding in his home town, Marion, Ohio.

Financial Notes

The minor business boom in China felt during September immediately following the Japanese earthquake had practically abated by the middle of this month. Business, however, is somewhat better than at the end of August due to seasonal buying, and the absolutely necessity for buyers up-country to chance getting purchases by bandits because of the depletion of their stocks and the needs occasioned by the approach of winter.

In America, business is normal. The only overproductions have occurred in petroleum and copper and other minor products. Otherwise stocks are rather lower than usual. With wages high, manufacturers expect healthy demand in most lines. Automobile prices are still being cut, and Firestone tires prices have been cut from 10 to 20 percent. The reductions in prices have encouraged buying, so that the situation is one of hope rather than depression.

The *Financial Review* of September 22 makes a strong appeal to the newly created Silver Export Association to devote attention and energy to completing the Shanghai Mint, which has been tied up for two or three years now for the lack of three-quarters of a million gold. The paper believes that the economic regeneration of China will be greatly aided by the Mint, and that favorable reaction will be felt in the United States and elsewhere.

Famous Players-Lasky Corp. reports earnings for 6 months ended June 30, as $1,891,048. This would be equivalent to $3,782,096 for 12 months, and is in line with the reduced profits shown in the first quarterly statement, $1,018,100 against $1,210,251 for the corresponding period of 1922.

Yearly profits for 1921 were $5,970,671 and last year, $4,718,527.

Although Famous Players is the giant in the motion picture field it is quite obvious that the motion picture industry is not near as profitable as it was in former years. In 1922 attendance at motion picture theatres was about 27 percent below normal; this year it appears to have decreased still further and is probably about 35 to 40 percent under the 1920 record.

Famous Players, also, are experiencing considerable shrinkage in foreign business.

The American Commercial Attache has received the following cable concerning business conditions in the United Staies:

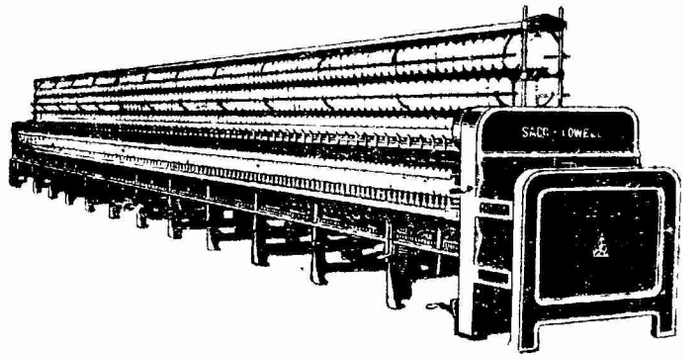
United Stated Exports to China for August, seven million three hundred thousand dollars consisting principally of: kerosene, fourteen million three hundred thousand gallons; gasoline sixty-nine thousand gallons; flour, two hundred seventy three thousand barrels; leaf tobacco, one million two hundred thousand pounds; cigarettes, seven hundred fifty million; lubricating oil, six hundred thousand gallons; Douglas fir, thirteen hundred million feet; motor trucks, twenty; automobiles, eighty three.

August Imports from China, fifteen million one hundred thousand dollars consisting principally of:—tea, one million seven hundred thousand pounds; raw silk, eight hundred eighty thousand pounds; carpet wool, one million nine hundred thousand pounds; wood oil, one million seven hundred thousand gallons; goat and kid skins, one million three hundred thousand pounds.

United States imports from Asia nearly eighty-six million dollars for August; exports to Asia thirty-one million.

Total August imports into United States three hundred thirteen million. Exports from United States August, two hundred seventy-five million.

An agreement has been signed between the Soviet Government and the United America Company for importing raw cotton, machinery and chemicals, and exporting furs, bristles, asbestos and other raw materials.



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The largest single-span bridge in the world is about to be erected to connect Sydney (Australia) with North Sydney. The bridge alone will cost £7,000,000, the span will be 1,650 ft., and the construction will occupy six years.

The United States price index number at the beginning of September was $12.9143. The slight advance is due to the rise in prices of provisions and groceries. The increase since the low point of 1920 is now 21.6%

The total sales of the United States Rubber Co. for the six months ended June 30, showed a rise of $13,776,000.

America's Trade with Japan

Trade of the United States with Japan totalled 585 million dollars in the fiscal year 1923 against 149 million dollars in 1913, 65 million in 1903 and 30 million in 1893. That the trade with our neighbor across the Pacific has far outgrown that with other parts of the world is evidenced by the fact that the 1923 trade with Japan is 19 times as much as in 1893, 30 years earlier, while our total foreign trade in 1923 was only 5 times as much as in 1893.

It was about the year 1893, says the *Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York, that our export trade to Japan began to show a remarkable growth. Our total exports to that country in 1893 were but $3,195,000, jumping to 21 million dollars in 1903, 57 million in 1913 and 213 million in 1923, all of these being fiscal year figures. The imports from Japan also show big gains, but not in as large proportion as that of the exports, the total imports from that country having advanced from $27,454,000 in 1893 to 44 million dollars in 1903, 92 million in 1913 and 373 million in 1923. The 1923 total is, in both imports and exports, about four times as much as in 1913.

Japan's own trade figures show not only large gains in her trade with the United States, but that the percentage of her trade which she draws from and sends to this country has steadily increased. In 1913, the year before the war, her takings from the United States formed 17 percent of her total imports and in 1922 they were 31 percent of her imports. In 1913 her shipments to the United States formed 29 percent of her total exports and in 1922 over 40 percent.

Raw cotton, iron and steel manufactures, automobiles, electrical apparatus and machinery, mineral oils, tobacco and lumber from our chief exports to Japan, and raw silk, tea, rice, vegetable oils, furs and silk goods form our chief imports from Japan.

New Books and Publications

The Reconstruction Of Religion

By Charles A. Ellwood, PH.D.

New York: The Macmillan Co: 1922

In these days when we hear so much about social reconstruction, political reconstruction, and of reconstruction in other things relating to our life in society, it is not unnatural to hear of reconstruction of religion. The last quarter of the 19th century brought a flood of new scientific discoveries which, coupled with the great progress made in biological science, brought forth the creed of agnosticism. Eminent and extremely sincere men like Thomas Huxely, Herbert Spencer, and August Cournte became apostles of this new faith, for we can not call it by any other name, and for the time being it appeared that religion had lost its hold on the popular mind for good, and that belief in the existence of a force other than material, or belief in the immortality of the soul were figments of the human brain, chiefly of those inclined to superstition, steeped in ignorance.

The dawn of the 20th century saw another change in the popular mind with regard to religion. Equally eminent and sincere persons like R. W. Emerson, Thomas Carlyle, H. P. Blavatsky, Rudolf Eucken and others exposed the fallacies of agnosticism, and proved that it satisfied neither brain nor heart, and that its reckless application increased human sufferings without elevating the individual or social character. Then came the popular demand for a new interpretation, a fresh presentation of the religious truth, suiting modern conditions, and enlightened popular psychology. It was a reaction against the too orthodox teachings of religion. It produced a literature unique in its own aspect and the book under review belongs to that kind of liberal literature which aims to bring religion out of the stagnant pool of conservatism, and to present it in the most modern, scientific form. The following remarks by the author will explain the modernity of his thoughts on religion:—

"In the reconstruction of our civilization which we now face, it is time that scientific thinkers and the representatives of religion join hands in seeking to promote the development of rational religion as the world's supreme need ..... Religion is a vital element in civilization, the attainment of a rational, ethical religion is one of the greatest and most fundamental social needs." What is religion? The author replies saying, "Religion is socialization of feelings and will. Religion is consecration of individual life to humanity. Religion is a belief in the reality of spiritual values." "It (religion) gives man a social and moral conception of the universe, rather than a merely mechanical one as a theatre of the play of blind, purposeless forces."

After showing social significance of religion the author says that our modern civilization is only a semi-pagan civilization as it does not produce a universalized humanitarian character. "Much even in the Christian church has been non-Christian or stark paganism. Through all so-called Christian centuries pagan ideals have been uppermost in politics, in business, and often in literature, in art, in ethics, and in religion."

The author attains to supreme heights of idealism in his chapter on "Religion and Political Life." He says, "We cannot make political democracy a success without democracy in wider social relations. Yet political democracy, itself, exists for the realization of this larger social democracy, or else it has no meaning. To achieve such general democracy in all the relations of life, we evidently need to accompany and sustain a religion of democracy, of social idealism, of enthusiasm for humanity."

He condemns militarism as the worst enemy of democracy. He considers the League of Nations incompetent to secure lasting peace, as it does nothing to promote justice, understanding, and good will among the nations allied to it. "A hunger and thirst of the modern world after democracy is surely a hunger and thirst after the kingdom of God," says the author. This is a very profound book, and can be of great use to any who cares to read it. It surely deserves a very wide circulation among the educated circles.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, Oct. 18, 1923.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan's Present Position

References: Pp. 272-3,300

Questions: 1. What arrangements were made at the Washington Conference in reference to Japan's navy? 2. To what is the effect of the earthquake upon Japan's position likened? 3. What is Imperialism, and why is it claimed that Japan must drop such a policy now? 4. In what ways had Japan "overstretched" herself before the earthquake? 5. What are the total financial reserves figured to be? 6. Which industries have suffered most from the earthquake? Were they going at full speed before the quake? 7. Who is the Mayor of Tokyo and what plans has he developed for that city? 8. What is said as to the patriotism, and courage of the Japanese?

Topic 2: "Some Further Facts About the Lincheng Outrage"

References: Pp. 270-71,299

Questions: 1. What is the occasion of this editorial? 2. Why is it said that "The less said about the Lincheng outrage the better"? 3. Why is Governor Tien of Shantung held responsible for the affair? Is this according to "old custom"? Why? 4. What was the political significance of the affair? 5. What demands were made by the bandits? 6. What does this show in reference to the claim that the attack on the foreigners was not of significance as being "anti-foreign"? 7. What does Mr. Alfred Sze have to say in reference to the Lincheng demands?

Topic 3: Manchuria, China, and Japan

References: Pp. 271

Questions: 1. What did the Washington Conference settle in reference to the position of Manchuria? 2. What is the Nine Power Treaty? Why is it important from the point of view of China? 3 In what part of Manchuria is the position of Japan strong? 4. Discuss the ways and means by which Japan is seeking to strengthen her position in China's dependency.

Topic 4: Protection of Alien Chinese

References: P. 274, also previous issues of the *Review*

Questions: 1. What can you say as to the protection of the Chinese abroad in the pre-convention period? Explain carefully. 2. What characteristics of the Chinese aided them to protect themselves? 3. Why have the settlements of Chinese in foreign countries been of economic rather than of political significance? 4. What does Mr. Elihu Root say as to the basis of protection of citizens residing abroad? 5. Discuss the position of Chinese in Australia from the point of view of protection of their persons and possessions. 6. What is mentioned as constituting the "greatest guaranty of safety" for Chinese in Australia at the present day?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's New Constitution

References: Pp. 269-70,299

Questions: 1. What significance attaches to the promulgation of a new Constitution in China? 2. Why is so little enthusiasm expressed? 3. For what type of government does the Consitution provide? 4. In what is sovereignty vested? Discuss the meaning of this. 5. What hopes are based on the new constitution? 6. What criticisms have already been made of the Consitution?

Topic 2: President Tsao Kun

References: Pp. 297-99,288,290

Questions: 1. Describe the induction into office of the new President. 2. What policies have been outlined in the president's inaugural speech? 3. Over what part of China is the new President's authority recognized? 4. What are the stated attitudes of Messrs. Sun and Chang? 5. What is the attitude toward the President in the part of the country in which you reside? Explain.

Topic 3: Affairs in Szechuan, and West China

References: Pp. 296-6,299

Questions: 1. By what means has General Hsiung become the master of Szechuan? 2. What are the estimated revenues of this province? What part do they play in the politics of the province? 3. What is said as to the youth of Hsiung? 4. Has the affair of the murder of Messrs. Watt and Whiteside been settled? Why? 5. What is Yang Sen said to be doing now? 6. How are Chinese-Tibetan relations progressing? What is the danger?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Cotton Situation in China

References: Pp. 275-6,303,300

Questions: 1. What is lint-cotton? 2. Why is the demand for this commodity on the increase? To what extent? 3. Name the chief cotton producing countries of the world. 4. Why is the cotton acreage in the U. S. A. on the decrease? 5. Why has the Russian supply been smaller in recent years? 6. What are the difficulties in adding to the cotton acreage in Egypt? 7. How much cotton does China now produce? 8. How much of this is exported? 8. What are the dangers faced by the cotton industry in China? 9 What suggestions are made toward settling the difficulties? 10. How may China's cotton fibre be improved? 11. What are experimental stations? 12. What work is being done by a gricultural colleges in this country to aid in the development of China's cotton industry?

Topic 2: Meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce

References: P. 273

Questions: 1. What is a Chamber of Commerce? 2. Consult a copy of the China Year Book for a list of Chinese Chambers of Commerce. 3. What topics were taken up for discussion at the recent meeting of the American Chambers? 4. What recommendations were decided upon in reference to American policy in China? 5. What recommendation is being made in reference to the American Income tax? 6. What recommendations are being made in reference to the U. S, Court for China?

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Specimen Copies Sent Upon Request

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 24th, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "spot" after remaining quiet in the early part of the week jumped to 32⅜d. yesterday, and to-day receded 5/16d. to 31 13/16d. which is still 7/16d. higher than last week. The rate for forward delivery at 31 7/16d. is 3/8d. higher. Our official rate for T/T on London went to 3/1d. but to-day is 3/0⅝d i.e. ⅜d. up since our last circular. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" has been small, though at the close there is a good demand or T/T on London while Exports remain in a stagnant condition. Both the London silver market and our "Exchange Market" have ruled very unsteady during the week, and the undertone does not appear strong. In America, where silver is available, fluctuations in prices have been slight. Our stock of silver is again down owing to shipments of Bar Silver up country. There are advices of about Tls. 6,000,000—(value) silver due to arrive here before the middle of November.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,530,000 a decrease of Tls. 735,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 39,080,000 a decrease of $ 1,740,000.

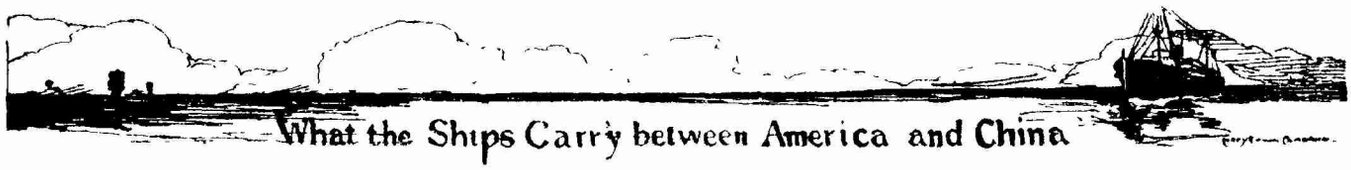
Estimated value Tls. 52,667,000 as against Tls. 66,960,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for Sept.	Thursday Oct 18	Friday Oct 19	Saturday Oct. 20	Monday Oct. 22	Tuesday Oct. 23	Wednes Oct. 24
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.052	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/1	3/0¾
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/0⅝	3/1⅛	3/0⅞
4m/s ,,	—	3/0¾	3/0⅝	3/0¾	3/0⅝	3/1¼	3/1
T/T India	228.614	219½	219½	219½	219½	222	219¾
T/T France	1,207.916	1145	1145	1155	1165	1195	1180
T/T N Y.	70.156	69	69	68¼	68½	69¼	68¾
T/T H'kong	74.458	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
T/T Japan	69.674	71½	71½	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅝
T/T Batavia	184.229	181	181	180½	180½	182½	181½
T/T Straits	76.000	77½	77½	77½	77½	76¼	76¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.479	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2½	3/2¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2⅜	3/2⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.979	3/2½	3/2⅜	3/2½	3/2½	3/3	3/2⅜
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,266.666	1205	1205	1215	1225	1255	1240
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.896	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71¼	72½	72
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72¼	72¼	72	71⅝	73	72½

(Based on Bk's) Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31⅝	31⅜	31½	31½	32⅛	31 11/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63¼	G. $. 63¼	G. $. 63⅜	G. $. 63⅜	G. $. 63¾	G. $. 63⅝
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 339.60	Tls. 339.60	Tls. 339.80	Tls. 337.20	Tls. 337.10	Tls. 337.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.20	72.15	72.175	72.175	72.2375	72.225
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4½%	4%	3½%	5%	5%	4½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 77.19
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3⅝%	New York on London	T/T 449½
,, ,, 4	3⅜%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 5/8
,, 6	3 7/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3½
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1 1/16



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Kegs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1.29 equal Gold $1

Young Hyson, other Ports ..... ,, 112
Hyson, other Ports.... ,, 28
To Darby.
Silk Cocoon Strippings:
Shanghai, Bls 55 ... ,, 172 40
To South Manchester.
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai, Bls 10 .. . Pls 33 84
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:
Other Ports Bls. 35 .. Pls. 107.34
To Newton.
Silk, Waste:
Shanghai, Bls. 30.... Pls. 98.50
To Scranton.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls. 30 ..... Pls. 30.02
To Kansas City.
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 192
To Baltimore.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 94
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Kiukiang ,, 23
Gunpowder, other Ports ,, 27
Young Hyson, Kiukiang ,, 124
Young Hyson, other Ports..... ,, 44
Hyson, Kiukiang.... ,, 32
Straw Braid, Mottled.. ,, 8
To Boston.
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 26
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Kiukiang ,, 26
Young Hyson, Kiukiang,, 92
Young Hyson, other Port s..... ,, 26
Hyson, Kiukiang..... ,, 18
To Chicago.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 170..... ,, 170.64
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls 50 ..... ,, 50.56
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo.. ,, 347
Young Hyson, other Ports ..... ,, 5
To New York.
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 343 ..... Pls. 346.88
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
Wild, Shanghai, Bls. 278..... ,, 275.61
White, other Ports, Bls, 120..... ,, 118.90
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 30..... ,, 29.46
Yellow, other Ports. Bls. 10..... ,, 9.90
Silk, Raw, Filature:
White, other Ports, Bls. 61 ..... ,, 61.96
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:
Shanghai, Bls. 4 ..... ,, 12.89
other ports, Bls. 26... ,, 76.90
Silk Pongees, Shantung. ,, 0.85
Tea, Black, Hankow... ,, 140
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo... ,, 151
Chinaware, Coarse..... ,, 38
Chinaware, Fine..... ,, 82
Egg, Yolk, Dried..... ,, 276
Egg, Whole, Dried ... ,, 660
Hair, Human..... ,, 5
Straw Braid, Mottled... ,, 17
Straw Braid, White ... ,, 8
Hats, Rush..... Pcs. 77,400
Skins, Dog..... ,, 10,000
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 333

S. S. Mineric, September 17 from U. S. A.

Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts, over 45..... Pls. 3
Iron Pipes Fittings ... ,, 20
Iron Plates ..... ,, 87
Tinned Plates, Plain... ,, 600
Amonia, Sulphate of . ,, 2,390
Bones, Cow ..... ,, 60
Bronze Powder..... ,, 26
Dextrine..... ,, 87
Indigo Paste, Artificial . ,, 220
Ink, Printing ..... Pls. 32
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture..... Pls. 1,745
Leather, Cow..... ,, 2
Paper, Coated..... ,, 1,375
Paper, Unclassed .... ,, 401
Tobacco, Leaf..... ,, 1,131
Canned Meats ..... ,, 400
Files ..... ,, 1,710

S. S. President Wilson, Sept. 22. From U. S. A.

Cotton, Flannel,-dyed, 30 in. by 31. yds..... Pcs. 137
Artificial Leather Cloth ,, 9
Covers, Bed ..... ,, 72
Lemons, Fresh ..... ,, 65,100
Typewriters ..... ,, 1
Cotton Goods, Unclassed Yds. 516
Cotton, Yarn-dyed.... Yds. 354
Waterproof, Cloth..... ,, 620
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 35..... Lls. 2
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised ,, 17
Apples, Fresh..... ,, 16
Asbestos, Lacking..... ,, 3
Asphalt ..... ,, 983
Butter..... ,, 2
Canned Fruits..... ,, 217
Cream, Evaporated..... ,, 86
Milk, Condensed ..... ,, 720
Flour, Wheat..... ,, 2 437
Fruits, Dried ..... ,, 45
Grease ..... ,, 9
Glycerine ..... ,, 11
Hams..... ,, 2
Ink, Printing ..... ,, 32
Leather, Sole ..... ,, 51
Macaroni ..... ,, 12
Oranges, Fresh .... ,, 120
Packings, India-rubber. ,, 1
Paper, Cardboard ..... ,, 4,387
Soda, Silicate of..... ,, 300
Sugar of Milk ..... ,, 24
Oil, Lubricating ..... ,, 12,030
Paper, Unclassed..... ,, 325
Canned Fish ..... Doz. 166
Canned Meats ..... ,, 386
Coffee, in Tins ..... Doz. 86
Gloves..... ,, 145
Hats ..... Doz 13
Hosiery ..... ,, 83
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls 1,304,433

S. S. Taiyo Maru, September 29. To San Francisco.
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 143
To New York.
Skins, Marmot..... Pcs 7,695

S. S. Canadian Freighter Oct. 3, To San Francisco.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. ,, 160
Tea, Black, Kiukiang.. ,, 80
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 3,696
To Seattle.
Tea, Black, Hankow.. Pls. 13

S. S. President Taft, September 28. from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh..... ,, 32
Butter ..... Pls. 48
Canned Fruits..... Pls. 125
Fruits, Dried..... ,, 40
Lead, Red ..... ,, 453
Leather, Sole ..... ,, 383
Milk, Evaporated .... ,, 686
Oranges, Fresh ..... ,, 219
Raisins ..... ,, 719
Sugar of Milk..... ,, 342
Lemons, Fresh..... Pcs. 34,500
Motors ..... ,, 1
Handkerchiefs ..... Doz. 2,254
Cigarettes ..... Mille 61,000
Shoes ..... Pairs 858
Treasure:
Silver Bars.... Hk. Tls. 1,258,658

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week and a further advance of about two taels has taken place, the movement was rendered more vigorous by the covering of shorts, together with the continued small movement of commitments from the interior marts and a good demand from local Spinners and exporters. The demand for spots continues good, with indications that receipts will continue to be freely absorbed, at least until forward engagements have been satisfied. Holders of actual cotton seem to be quite content to accept present values and are paying little attention to the admonitions of so-called leaders to hold back their cotton for higher prices.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a high level of prices, but we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bulls too far and would rather advise by buying on good declines and selling on firm markets.

Yarn.—The firm tendency of the yarn market has continued during the past week, prices showing at one time an advance of two to three taels, making a total advance of seven to eight taels during the week, the market closing firm. New business for exports have been booked, some 10,000 to 11,000 bales in all counts and over 13,000 bales direct business with the Mills has been recorded. From the foregoing position we still maintain that the outlook of the China Mills is all that could be desired.

Liverpool, October, 18, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—
Fully Middling Spot.....17.45 Pence
,, ,, January .....16.15 ,,
,, ,, March .....15.86 ,,
Market:—*Steady*

New York, October, 18, 1923.

New York Market.—December .....28.83 Cents
January .....28.32 ,,
March.....28.39 ,,
May.....28.40 ,,
July .....27.87 ,,
Spot .....29 80 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, October, 18, 1923.

Bombay Market:—
Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 526 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... ,, 414 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan..... ,, 479 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow, Spot..... Tls. 42.00
Shanghai, Spot ..... ,, 39.00
M-ginned, Spot ..... ,, 39.00
Taichong, Spot..... ,, 40.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... ,, 41.50
Ningpo, Spot. ..... ,, 37.00
Market:—*Firm.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 16, 1923, Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.; on stipulation of facts.

" 19, " " " 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; testimony taken of R. P. Meyer, B. C. Haile, L. Everett, C. A. Perkes; submitted.

" 22, " " " 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman-Linden Engineering Co.; on motion for judgment by default; passed for one week.

" 22, " " " 2307, U.S.v.L.D. Kearny; on motion to set for argument; passed.

" 22, " " " 2317, U.S.v.L.D. Kearny; on motion to set for argument; passed.

" 22, " " " 1801, Charles North v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; on motion for dismissal; submitted.

LOUIS E. OSBURN, PLAINTIFF vs. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover damages for the alleged premature payment of a post-dated check. Defendant moves to strike out a considerable portion of the complaint as "irrelevant, redundant and scandalous." A careful reading of the complaint fails to disclose any averment which in our judgment could properly be called "scandalous." The averments in Paragraphs 9-11 are, it is true, unconnected with any contractual obligation of defendant to plaintiff, but we do not feel justified in assuming that plaintiff's cause or causes of action are founded entirely upon contract. The intention of the paragraphs just cited seems to be to state a cause of action in tort and while this distinction might be stated more clearly, as against such a motion as this, and without any application for a more specific statement, we cannot see that those averments ought to be disturbed.

The last portion of Paragraph 11 properly belongs to the prayer and this as well as other features of the compaint might justify a motion for a restatement, but hardly a complete striking out of the matter pleaded.

Paragraph 4 of the complaint contains what appear to be two inconsistent averments—*i. e.* it is alleged that this check was paid "before January 19, 1922," but that "notice was given on January 19 and again on January 22, 1922," and it is alleged that payment was contrary to such notice. If this were a motion to require an election we should sustain it on the ground that these two averments are inconsistent. But where the motion is merely to strike out, we are unable to say which is the correct averment and, therefore, which should be eliminated.

There is some repetition in the complaint and to that extent the charge of redundancy is well taken. But we are cited no authorities holding that redundancy alone, unless so extreme as to encumber the record, is a ground for striking out matter from a pleading. Owing to the pressure of ordinary judicial business, the framing of the Extraterritorial Remedial Code has not been carried far enough to cover this particular subject; but the model upon which it will be framed, if completed, provides for the elimination of matter "which may tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the action."[1] It is not suggested or shown how any of these results would follow from the retention here of matter which is found to be redundant. The pleader, in various paragraphs, has merely repeated the gist of his cause of action and while this is unnecessary, we cannot see that it is prejudicial nor that it will embarrass defendant in framing its answer.

1. American Judicature Society's Rules (1919) Sec. 11.

(Continued next week)

Oct. 22, 1923, Cause No. 2275, In re The Kearny Co.; Inc.; on application for appointment of a receiver; submitted.
" 22, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion for commission; on motion to dismiss; passed.
" 22, " " " 2226, George A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; on motion to recall execution; submitted.
" 23, " " " 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd; testimony taken of plaintiff.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2226, George A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; judgment for plaintiff.
" 20, " " " 2135, A. Szyszlo v. The Shanghai Estate Co. Inc.; judgment for defendant.
" 22, " " " 1801, Charles North v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; order of dismissal.
" 22, " " " 2288, Boris Holman v. J. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; order giving defendant ten days to file amended answer.
" 22, " " " 1867, Mao Tung Products Co. v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; judgment for plaintiff.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 17, 1923, Cause No. 2330, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
" 17, " " " 2331, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
" 17, " " " 2332, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
" 17, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co; defendant's reply brief.
" 17, " " " 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; motion to set for argument.
" 17, " " " 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; motion to set for argument.
" 17, " " " 2258, In re Henry V. S. Myer's will; inventory.
" 17, " " " 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; marshal's return of subpoena.
" 17, " " " 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star S/S Co; amended stipulation.
" 18, " " " 2226, George A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.
" 18, " " " 2275, In re The Kearny Co. Inc; amended application for dissolution of company and appointment of receiver.
" 18, " " " 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; complaint; summons issued.
" 18, " " " 2319, L. H. Woo v. J. B. Katz et al; demurrer.
" 18, " " " 1670, D. E. Swinehart v. Harriet Swinehart et al.; stipulation; trustee's report.
" 18, " " " 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; bill of exceptions.
" 19, " " " 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S/S Co.; motion; request for special findings of fact.
" 19, " " " 2333, William Jacks & Co. A. B. Rosenfeld; marshal's return of summons.
" 19, " " " 1801, Charles North v. Andersen, Meyer & Co Ltd.; defendant's motion to dismiss; notice of motion.
" 19, " " " 2323, Pai Ching Ting v. E. W. Frazar & Co.; answer.
" 19, " " " 1896, In re Katharine C. Mullikin's will; affidavit and receipt.
" 20, " " " 1852, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; writ of execution issued.
" 20, " " " 1351, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star S/S Co.; defendant's objection to deposition; defendant's memorandum.
" 20, " " " 2334, Louis E. Osburn v. Charles Hannigs; complaint; summons issued.
" 20, " " " 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; motion to set case for argument and offer to stipulate.
" 20, " " " 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; motion to set case for argument and offer to stipulate.
" 20, " " " 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; stipulation.
" 20, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co; motion for commission to tak depositions.
Oct. 20, 1923 Cause No. 2226, George A Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; marshal's return of execution.
" 22, " " " 2126, U. S. v. S. B. Fair; bond.
" 22, " " " 2226, George A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; motion to recall execution; motion for appointment of receiver.
" 22, " " " 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; motion to dismiss; notice of motion; objection to cross interrogatories; motion to take depositions.
" 22, " " " 2134, Auto-Palace Co. v. H. S. Honigsberg & Co.; plaintiff's brief.
" 22, " Corpn. " 147, Louis Henkel & Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.
" 23, " Cause " 2317, U.S.v.L.D. Kearny; bond.

(*By the Commissioner*)

Oct. 17, 1923, Civil No. 133, W. Brydon v. G. E. Young; motion for judgment by default.
" 17, " Crim. " 521, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; affidavit; demurrer.
" 17, " " " 522, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; affidavit; demurrer.
" 17, " " " 523, U. S. v. Arthur W. Smith; affidavit; demurrer.
" 18, " Civil " 133, W. Brydon v. Geo. E. Young; marshal's return of summons.
" 18, " " " 139, E. P. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; complaint; summons issued.
" 18, " Crim. " 524, U.S.v.G. Mark; complaint.
" 18, " " " 525, U.S.v.P. Boutross; complaint.
" 18, " " " 526, U.S.v.M.L. Moody; complaint.
" 20, " S. P. " 37, In re coroner's inquest on the body of J.R. Harvey; jurors' oath; verdict; jurors' discharge.
" 22, " Civil " 140, G. W. Thornton & Co. v. F. Ritter; complaint; summons issued.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLOTTE DOROTHY BRANDT, Plaintiff
vs.
GEORGE EDGAR BRANDT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2318
Civil No. 847
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

George Edgar Brandt,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Sep. 27, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.55	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53	"	14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.36	19.34	20.56			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38	—	21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.33		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					19.10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			21.20					
Tientsin East ... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1.30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do. d.													—	20.47
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.00
Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Nanking ... ... d					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8 42	11 00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12 30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22 25	23 50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7 30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13 01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23 22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18 45	20 10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8 06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13 50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.01*	*13.85*	*15 30*	*7 '5*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8 21*	*9.2:*	*13.48*	*16.05*	*17 33*	*18.33*	*19.33*
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashat ... dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.15
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashat ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.?8*	*16 07*	*18.1?*	..	*22..7*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 2?*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15